ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,480—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th Dec.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th ,,
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	31st ,,
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.
IMPERATOR	—	4,139	1st Feb. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,593	12th Dec. 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	1,580	21st Dec.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarello	5,090	8th Dec., 1898,

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 5th December, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 10, 1898.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOËL,
[illegible]
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th December, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th December, at 10a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 8th December, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 30th December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 6th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 10th December.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,097 tons, on or about 6th December.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	15th Dec.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missonaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

—BASS'S BEER—

BOTTLED BY
FOSTER AND STONE

TRADE MARK

GUINESS'S —DUBLIN STOUT.—

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER ALE,
BY IND COOPE & CO.

MESSIEURS GRUBER ET CIE.'S

CELEBRATED BOCK ALE.

As used in the Principal Hotels and Restaurants in Europe.

BECK'S PILSENER BEER.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of ~~the~~ undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes.
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE CIGARS ARE EXPECTED SHORTLY AND ORDERS ARE NOW BEING REGISTERED.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

ENGLISH-MADE

KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

GUARANTEED	superior to any Watches at the price.
GUARANTEED	Perfect Timekeepers.
GUARANTEED	to last a life-time.
GUARANTEED	to go for 3 years without the necessity for cleaning and reoiling.
GUARANTEED	full plate movements.
GUARANTEED	English lever movements.
GUARANTEED	full compensation balances.
GUARANTEED	English Watches at hitherto impossible prices.
GUARANTEED	The most reliable and therefore cheapest Watches made.
GUARANTEED	for durability and workmanship.
GUARANTEED	for accuracy of performance.
GUARANTEED	without a rival.
GUARANTEED	Sterling Silver cases.

PRICE.—Crystal Face Case Rs. 95. Hunting Case Rs. 105. Half Hunting Rs. 110. In neat Morocco Case with Spare Glass and mainspring and guaranteed for 3 years.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

A SLIGHT COLD

is a common Complaint at this time of year.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S
CAMPHOR BALSAM

is an efficient and speedy
REMEDY.

Per Bottle .... Re. 1 0

Full Directions on each Bottle.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
EAST STREET, CAMP, POONA.

ORDERS FOR XMAS

NOW REGISTERED.

CAKES DECORATED AND UNDECORATED.
MINCE MEAT PIES.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
ICE PUDDINGS.
ICE CREAMS.
ENGLISH PUDDINGS.
FRENCH PUDDINGS.
JAM AND FRUIT TARTS.
CHOCOLATES, FANCY AND PLAIN.
CHOCOLATES, LOOSE AND STICKS.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SWEETS.
FRESH-MADE FONDANTS.
FRESH ALMOND PASTE SWEETS.
ENGLISH SEED & CT. CAKES.
ITALIAN CAKES.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
DRY CHESTNUTS.
MARRONS GLACEES.
FRUIT IN SYRUP.
COOKED YORK HAMS.
COOKED TURKEYS.
ITALIAN SALAMI.
ITALIAN AND SWISS CHEESES.

Confectionery Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Hampers, on view. Stores and Wines guaranteed all of High Class Brands.

FELICE CORNAGLIA.

AN UNFAILING RECIPE

for ensuring A LUXURIANT CROP of FINE HAIR.

USE FREELY and FREQUENTLY

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

and apply the HAIR BRUSH VIGOROUSLY AFTERWARDS.

You will Quickly notice a decided improvement and your hair will shortly lose its lustreless appearance and become more brilliant, stronger and healthier than before, whilst its colour will improve. This DOUCHE supplies all the NOURISHMENT NEEDED by the HAIR and SCALP and is a thoroughly efficient

RESTORER for Every OCCASION.

Rs 1-8 and 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S COCA PREPARATIONS

UNEQUALLED by any TONIC or MEDICATED wines IMPORTED, will be found to retain to the FULLEST EXTENT the stimulating and SUSTAINING powers of the COCA LEAF.

KEMP'S COCA CORDIAL
Rs. 2-8 per Bottle
AN AGREEABLE TONIC LIQUEUR.

KEMP'S COCA WINE
Rs. 2-8 per Bottle

A STRENGTHENING and NOURISHING STIMULANT grateful to the palate and quite suitable for the daily use of those liable to SEVERE EXERTION for CONVALESCENTS and those in weak or DELICATE HEALTH, etc., etc.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

RELIANCE

CAN ALWAYS BE PLACED ON

KEMP'S TOILET PREPARATIONS AND KEMP'S REMEDIES.

The COMPANY'S NAME is a full guarantee of the QUALITY and EFFICACY of the articles sold under its labels.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8
KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4
KEMP'S ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE Re. 1. etc., etc.
KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP Re. 1.
KEMP'S SUMMER SALINE Rs. 1-4.
KEMP'S SARSAPARILLAS Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2-8, etc.

These are preparations of the finest possible quality.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PURE LINSEED OIL

SUPERIOR TO IMPORTED OIL,
MANUFACTURED BY
THE GOUREPORE CO., "LD.,"
CALCUTTA.

Contractors to the Public Works Department, State Railways, and all the large Consumers in Bengal.

FOR PRICES, &c., APPLY TO
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

TAYLOR-CARRINGTON SEASON.

NOTICE.—Mr CHARLIE TAYLOR and Miss ELLA CARRINGTON thank their kind Patrons of last SATURDAY NIGHT not only for the Magnificent " House" with which the opening Performance of the Season was favored, but also for the very enthusiastic reception accorded to the efforts of all concerned in its production.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, Dec. 5.

PRODUCTION FOR POSITIVELY ONE NIGHT
Only of the Military Burlesque

"TOMMY ATKINS."

FUN AND FROLIC
SINGING AND DANCING.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, Dec. 6.

The best farcical comedy of the day funnier than even Charley's Aunt or the Private Secretary.

A HUSBAND'S NIGHT OUT,
AND SELECTIONS FROM THE
BELLE OF NEW YORK
AND
GREEK SLAVE.

WEDNESDAY LAST NIGHT OF SEASON.
THE QUEEN'S SAILOR.

ADMISSION RATES—Rs. 3, 2, and one Rupee.
Seats may be Reserved at SOUNDY and Coy.'s WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Naval and Military Half Rates to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
Children Half Price to all parts of the Theatre.
Mr. H. P. LYONS, Advance Manager.

SIMON'S GRAND MUSEUM,

BORI BUNDER,
NEW WAX FIGURES
AND NEW SCENERIES, GOOD AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES.
Open Daily from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 4 to 11 p.m
PRICE OF ADMISSION As. 8.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager Warora Colliery up to 2 P.M. on 31st January 1899 for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES required for the Warora Colliery during the financial year 1899-1900.

2. Form of Tender, conditions of contract and list of stores to be supplied may be had on application to undersigned on payment of one rupee per set.

3. Tenders should be superscribed " Tender for supply of stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Apply to the
MANAGER, Warora Colliery.
Warora, 2nd December, 1898.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN PLAGUE COMMISSION will shortly visit the Bombay Presidency and Sind with the object of enquiring into—

1 the origin of the different outbreaks of Plague;
2 the manner in which the disease is communicated;
3 the effects of curative serum; and
4 the effects of preventive inoculation.

The Commissioners will be glad to examine persons who are in a position to assist them in arriving at a conclusion regarding the questions under investigation; and any such person who desires to bring any facts before the Commission is requested to submit without delay to the Secretary of the Commission a statement in English showing what opportunities he has had of observing matters connected with Plague and the facts to which he can testify. The Commissioners will then determine whether they will call and examine such person.

C. J. HALLIFAX,
Secretary, Indian Plague Commission.
Bombay, 30th November, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GAJANAN MADHAVRAO, late of Bombay, Hindu, deceased.

NANABHAI SHANKARJI father of SARASWATI BAI (a minor under the age of 18 years), widow of the abovenamed deceased..............Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR LEWIS ADDIN KERSHAW, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-Eight, and in the sixty-second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING.
The 29th day of November, 1898.

Messrs. CHITNIS MOTILAL and MALVI,
Attorneys for Petitioner

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB;

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

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In aid of the Children's Wards, Convalescent Home Khandalla,
will be given
BY
MADAME LILY HOWARD,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LORD SANDHURST,
Governor of Bombay,
On WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7TH, 1898, AT 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME
PART I

Piano Solo .. ..
Mr SEYMOUR DOVE
Song ....Thy Sentinel am I ....Watson
Mr J McNAUGHT
Song ....La Serenata ....Braga
Madame LILY HOWARD
Violin Obligato Madame KOENIG
Violin Solo...Air Styrien ....J Kallisvoda
Madame KOENIG
Song ....My Love is Come ....Marzials
Mr BASIL SCOTT
Duet ....Der Engel ....Rubenstein
The Misses WARD

Interval

PART II

Cornet Solo..The Flight of Ages ....Bevan
Mr RHENIUS
Song ....Come back to Erin ....Claribel
Madame HOWARD
Song ....The Vagabond ....Molloy
Mr J McNAUGHT
Violin Solo..Romance ....Chopin
Madame KOENIG
Duet..........Oh! Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast Mendelssohn
Madame HOWARD and Mr J McNAUGHT.

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Reserved Seats, Rs 3 Unreserved, Rs 2 Admission, Re 1
Plan, &c, at Messrs SOUNDY & Co

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	„ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager, Bombay Branch.
Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Order, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BOMBAY CYCLIST'S UNION RACES, 15th, 16th and 17th December. A few "PREMIER" Helical Road Racers the finest Racing Machines in Bombay, can be had at MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WHO can give you all that you want? Who can give you entire satisfaction? Who can look to your requirements? Not a pettifogging shop keeper. Not a dealer having a little stock on commission. Not a man who might close his doors. But a manufacturer of 50 years standing. A manufacturer who is represented every where. A manufacturer who has an army of 40,000 men. A manufacturer who can attend to all your wants. Pray who is that?—"SINGER."

VARIETIES IN GOLD BROOCHES, NECKLETS, BANGLES, PINS and all kinds of JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Opals, &c.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., No. 125, Hornby Row, Fort.

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MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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LANAULI—TO LET, Large two-Storied BUNGALOW, eight rooms, with five acres attached, during October and November, or up to Christmas. Apply "L. M.," care of this Paper.

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£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

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VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. .... Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF OIL MINERAL AXLE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Gun-Fire), ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21st DAY OF DECEMBER 1898, FOR THE supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS commencing from the 1st DAY OF FEBRUARY 1899.

CONDITIONS:—Binding in terms of CONTRACT.

NOTE:—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at Tons 250 (two hundred and fifty tons).

SAMPLES representing such quality as it is intended to supply should be sent in IN SEALED DRUMS OF NOT LESS THAN 5 GALLONS FOR TRIAL.

TENDERS—These must be made out on the Company's "Printed Form" which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

DEPOSIT—Rs. 1000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
The General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, (Bombay) dated 1st November, 1898.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MERCHANTS and others BOOKING GOODS from Bombay to Southern Mahratta Railway Stations and vice versa are advised to enquire from Southern Mahratta Railway Officials or from Messrs. Shepherd and Company, Bombay, what the rates are by the various routes. The Southern Mahratta Railway Company does not hold itself responsible for any loss or inconvenience due to information furnished by other than their own representatives.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 25th November, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of GOSWAMINI RUKSHMANIVAHUJI MAHARAJ, widow of SHRI JIVANJI GORSANJI MAHARAJ, deceased.

PURSUANT to "The Probate and Administration Act 1881," and to "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given, that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against or being indebted to the estate of the late GOSWAMINI RUKSHMANIVAHUJI MAHARAJ, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 23rd day of June, 1897, and whose Will was proved by Messrs. PUDMANABHJI SUBROILU (since deceased) and TRIBHOWANDAS RAMDAS, the Executors named in the said Will on the 27th day of August, 1897, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims or pay the amounts owing by them as the case may be to the said surviving executor at the office of his Solicitors in the old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, on or before the 31st day of December next. And notice is hereby given that after that day the said surviving executor still proceed to distribute the assets of the said Shri Rukshmanivahuji Maharaj, deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims (if any) of which he shall then have had notice and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 30th day of November, 1898.

LITTLE & Co.,
Attorneys to TRIBHOWANDAS RAMDAS, the surving executor of the abovenamed deceased.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock, REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,
[illegible] CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES,

BANKS.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

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Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.................................£600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
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SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
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HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent., allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

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SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........................	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..........................	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
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JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

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SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY

AT MARINE STREET, FORT, opposite the Government Central Press, at present occupied by Messrs. Claridge and Co., " English Mail" and other tenants.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the concerned, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and premises erected thereon, commonly called or known by the name of " Dady's Screw," situated within the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,700 square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east side thereof, by the new built properties of the late Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Marker, on or towards the north side thereof, by property then belonging to the Honourable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the estate of the late Gungadas Vizbucandass, Framjee Nusserwanjee (the whole of which were then in the occupation of Messrs. William Nicol and Company), and Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy (then occupied by Messrs Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Company), and on or towards the south side thereof, by Marine Lane, or howsoever otherwise abutted or bounded, and which said piece or parcel of ground was entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No.—, and are now occupied by Messrs. Claridge and Co., (*English Mail*) and many other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 369 BALES OF YARN.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. E D Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of Luchmondas Bhikonchand.

191 bales yarn No 21s
178 „ „ „ 22s } Jacob Sassoon Mill, Saheb Chap.

SALE OF A DIAMOND NECKLACE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Bai Dewkabai, widow of Dyal Dharsee and guardian of Vullubhdas Dyal and Govindjee Velljee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Bhugwandas Mooljee, a beautiful necklace set with diamonds and rubies.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 5th December, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a number of books consisting of Encyclopædia of Industrial arts, manufactures, &c., Kelly's [illegible] of Printers and Booksellers, Balls, Economic [illegible] India, American printer, timber trees of India, Brick and tilemaking, Ferminger's Gardening, Watson's Art of weaving, &c.

Many of the books are not available now and are, therefore scarce.

Catalogues are published, and the books are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboard, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash hand tables, book and hat stands, folding harmonium, mirror almira—

13 new large size musicial boxes playing Hindustani and English tunes and 1 musical cabinet.
1 half plate excelsior camera with lense complete.
1 S B E express rifle.
1 D B C F gun in case with implements.
2 sets each two volumes " Douglas Bombay and Western India."
1 ebonized cottage piano by Rose and Co, in good order.
1 mahogany square piano by Soundy and Co.
1 ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp.
258 casks grey coloured carbolic disinfecting powder
250 casks red coloured carbolic disinfecting powder

On account and at the risk of Soni Jala Vijanund and his heirs and representatives—

N M A 441—F T and Co 1-2—2 cases containing a pair of chilled iron rollers
3-4—2 cases containing slotting machine

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Mr Ismail Haji Mahomed—
9 cases flannelette

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong built landau in good order
1 handsome light victoria
1 double seated second hand brougham
1 strong light dog cart
1 second hand office shigram
1 milk goat.
2 lady's and gent's new English made "Falcon" pneumatic bicycles.

A few pneumatic safety bicycles and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF CHOICE AND VALUABLE GARDEN PLANTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, a large collection of choice garden plants, in China and other pots and tubs, consisting of palms, Poona standard roses, ferns, begonias crotons, alocacia, orchids, anthuriums, diffenbachis, catesbia, dracenas, marantas, iron stands, fern house, gardens, tools, etc., the property of H. COULDREY, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bai Motlibai Hospital Baboola Tank Road, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany cottage piano by Soundy in good order, wearing apparel, medical and other books, surgical instruments, cooking stove, hand sewing machine, English made victoria by Windower, etc., the property of the late Dr. G. C. Ringrow, House Surgeon.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE LIBRARY, ETC.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. William Vaisey, consisting of—

Several hundred volumes of books on chemistry, photography, electricity, engineering, hygiene, science, religion, philosophy, and general literature, Chambus's and Oach cyclopædia, Lloyd's cyclopædia dictionary, and various other dictionaries, photographic camera, rubber stamp materials, magic lanterns and slides, portable forge, families printing outfit, binoculars, lenses, test glasses, purses, penknives, revolvers and cartridges, magnifying glasses, Chubb's padlocks, watches, cigar cases, syringes, surgical instruments, battery cells, batteries, musical boxes, watchmakers and carpenters, wood carving and other tools, dynamo, tables, chairs, couch, sideboard, cot, copper and brass utensils, wearing apparel, gold watches by Jones, London, metal watches, gold chains, bracelets, bangles.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MARINE STREET, OPPOSITE THE BONDED WAREHOUSES.

Under instructions from Mr. Hirjeebhoy Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla, Administrator of the estate and effects of Bai Jerbai, widow of Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntoke, and Bai Bhicaijee, wife of Mr. Burjorjee Dinshaw Lam, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst. at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages, tenements, and warehouse standing thereon, situate in Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 419 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector or Land Revenue, under old No. 20, new Nos, 4849, 4860, and 4862, old Survey Nos. 1441 and 1446, and new Survey Nos. 9556 and 9557, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under Ward No. 1054, and Street Nos. 20, 22 and 24, and bounded on or towards the east, by the Custom House Road or Marine Street, on or towards the west by the property of Bai Motlibai, on or towards the north by Marine Lane, and on or towards the south by the property, of Aga Hahomed Nabia Khan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Fardoonjee P. Pavri, at his office No. 44, Tamrind Lane, Fort, or to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodhar, and Jamsetjee, at their office in Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, cottage piano by Kaps, English victoria, etc., the property of H. COULDREY, Esq., on a date to be fixed hereafter.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 5th December, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF Remaining Stock-in-Trade of Needles, Glass Beads, Pitch-Pitch, False Pearls and Earrings, Iron Safe, etc.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Abdulally Esufbhoy Motiwalla, traded as Esufbhoy Sulemanjee an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th December, 1898, at 2 p m at No 79, Sarang Street Bhoosari Moholla, consisting of, cases and bundles of glass beads, needles, seed beeds, ghorradana, fancy and cut beads, pitch pitch, false pearls and earrings, dugri beads, asbeb ulla taviz, China dugri and aag dana, iron safe, scale and weights, empty mehta box, mattress, pillows, etc

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 5th December, 1898.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE ......Nett per lb.		1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	„	0	15
Do. No. II	„	0	14
Do. No. III	„	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	„	0	12
PEKOE DUST	„	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby
Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,
15, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM
ESTABLISHED 1848. LIFE
OFFICE.

CHIEF OFFICE:
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life........ £ 9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897 .... „ 10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid.................. „ 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE
ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S'

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE

India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to

Her MAJESTY the QUEEN
H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of ullages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

For price lists
For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)
Apply to their Representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
1 Forbes Street, Bombay.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
Or
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1195
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,120xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	102
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	295

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	900
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	150
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	87½
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvRs12½	192½xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	750
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	708	100	100	Rs15	140xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	460
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	195xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	860	125	125	dvd Rs 5	70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	395
Munmar M.	300	250	all	25	220xd
New Berar	66	500	500	dvd Rs50	545xd
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	160
Prince of Wales	100	500	0	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	60	425
Sorab Woollen Mills	210	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	195xd
Volkart	–	000		Rs75	1,015xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Ad V	700	1,000	000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	375
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	40
Aurangabad S., & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	590
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	500
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,865
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	650
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	845
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	650
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	440
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	560
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	855
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	410
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	600
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	25	520
Hinginghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	640
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	80	640
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,415
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	390
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	825
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	600
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	185
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	730
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	800xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	585
Leopold	3,500	100	100	7 1-2	212
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,100
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,215
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	107½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,800
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Nil	220
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050 xd
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	720
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs40	1,020
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	705
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,900
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	690
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	640
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	242½
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	475
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdR.	250
Wadia Mills	1,600	000	1,000	15	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	150
Back Bay Baths	580	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,900	2,600	1,800	300	5,550
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	1,010
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	211
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,[illegible]	250	250	9 p 16	390
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2, 0	600	50	—	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,600	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185xd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	275	21	380
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,800	100	100	dvdRs15	145
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	[illegible]	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	116
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	60
[illegible] Canning Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	dvd [illegible]	440
[illegible] & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]		5	70
Treacher & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]		6	1010
Thacker & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]			138
Telephone Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]		dvd R15	280

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 3-6m., 3-26a, Low water, 9-36m., 9-0a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
The Plague Commission, New Secretariat 11 a.m.
Result of University Examination, Intermediate Arts Examination.
Tivoli Theatre, Taylor-Carrington Company, 9 p.m.
The Flying Jordans, Esplanade 9 p.m.
Simons, Grand Museum, Bori Bunder.

THE COMMISSION TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED.—The Plague Commission will be photographed by Raja Din Dyal and Sons on Monday morning.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS:—A hog deer (cervus porcinus) has been kindly presented to the Zoo by Mr. E W Harper, F Z S, of Messrs. Phillips and Co

THE LUKMANJEE SULEMANJEE AND HUSSANALI SULEMANJEE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY FOR BOHRAS.—During the last month the total attendance of patients was 2788 of which 1014 were males, 1125 females and 649 children. The daily average attendance was 92.

A BOY ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Aditram Oomiashunker, a Hindu residing at Girgaum sent his son named Hurgovind aged six years to purchase some parched grain at 2 p.m, on Friday. As the lad did not return in time, information was given to the police who found the lad at Chinchpogly and took him to complainant when complainant discovered that the lad had been robbed of a pair of silver anklets and a gold earring of the value of Rs. 17.

BURGLARY AT CAVEL.—Mr. Ardeshir Framjee, a Parsee, residing on the first floor of a house at Cavel, locked the door of his room and went to his office on Friday morning. At 6 p.m., the same day he returned home, when he discovered that the lock on the door had been removed, the room entered into and gold and diamonds rings and sundry other articles of the value of Rs. 294 stolen from two cupboards which were opened by means of duplicate keys. Complainant's mother resides on the ground floor, but she is not on good terms with the complainant.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Handicap Allowances and Result of the Race sailed at 3-15 p.m. on Saturday, the 3rd December 1898:—

SHIPS' BOATS HANDICAP RACE.

Name of Boats	Hcp	Entered by	Finish H M S	Corrected time H M S
P & O s s Clyde's Cutter	Scr	Officers, s s Clyde ...	5 17 45	2 2 45
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	Scr	Lt C S Townsend ...	5 33 21	2 21 21
H M S Magdala's Galley	Scr	Capt H L Fleet R N	Did not finish	
H M S Magdala's 1st Cutter	Scr	Lieut H C Dobbing R I M	Do.	

Course No 2—1st prize won by P & O s s Clyde's Cutter, and 2nd prize won by H M S Abyssinia's Cutter

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Result of the Race sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats	Entered by	Time of Arrival H M S
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 43 9
Lorna	Mr M P Baird	5 52 15
May	Capt W Chandler	Did not finish
Midget	Officers, R A	Do.
Teal	Mr W Murray	Do.
Cygnet	Mr E C Richards	Do.

Course No, 2—1st prize won by Tomtit, and 2nd prize won by Lorna

YACHTS' HANDICAP RACE.

Result of the Race sailed at 3-45 p.m.

Names of Boats	Hcp	Entered by	Finish H M S	Corrected time H M S
Mannikin	15	Officers, R A	5 35 9	1 35 9
Stella	Scr	Dr H W Boyd	5 36 21	1 51 21
Kismit	8	Mr W P Symonds	5 41 6	1 48 6
Chita	10	Mr E Comber	5 30 30	1 35 30
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Loard	5 31 4	1 46 4
Pixie	20	Mr G E Howse	5 53 0	1 48 0

Course No 6. reversed—1st prize won by Mannikin, 2nd prize won by Chita, and 3rd prize won by Turquoise.

THE GREAT TIGER DRIVE.

THE NUMBER OF TIGERS.

Some days ago we reported that the sportive British Resident-General in Perak, working in conjunction with the Sultan of Perak, was getting up a tiger drive on a gigantic scale, for which some 2,500 beaters had been engaged, while 500 police had been pressed into the service, and the select sportsmen invited from all sides with their guns were sufficient to march upon the tigers in a line nearly three miles broad. The drive duly came off on the 19th ult., and just as it had been arranged, there were "some 2,500 beaters, 500 police, and nearly "three miles of the most redoubtable sportsmen of" Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, and "Singapore, and the best shots of Penang, all "prepared to do their very fiercest, and shoot 'their straightest. From a Straits paper, however, we learn that the Sultan and the Resident-General had failed to make arrangements with those who were in reality the most important of the guests, whose presence was necessary for the success of the outing—we mean the tigers—who were somewhere else, fulfilling engagements of much less vital concern to themselves. To put it less hyperbolically, "not a stripe was seen, and at last everybody got "very tired and sulky, and then bolted home, muttering "things best left unpublished."—*Madras Times.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 3RD OF DECEMBER, 1898.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Ratnagiri, the pressure changes have been small and somewhat irregular. Readings are highest in the north and lowest at and in the neighbourhood of Ratnagiri. Gradients are moderately steep to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles and hour at Bhuj, Aurangabad and Sholapur. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The greatest departures from the normal in the night temperature are noticeable at Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Bombay, Malegaon, Surat, Akola, Khandwa, Rajkot and Deesa, where it is as much as from 7° to 20° in excess. The highest temperature in the shade was 19° at Deesa and Veraval, and the lowest 40° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Rajkot, Ghadechi, Veraval, Surat, Malegaon, Poona and Bombay, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over the greater part of the country. Rain, in light or moderate showers, has fallen at Veraval, Belgaum, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and a few drops fell at Poona and Ghadechi. A small area of low pressure has appeared at and in the neighbourhood of Ratnagiri, and the weather on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Karwar is suspicious and in an unsettled condition. The weather is favourable for local rain in Gujarat and at or about Goa, Karwar, Belgaum and Poona.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 3.

Saturday's observations.: Pressure has again decreased over nearly the whole of the Indian area but generally by small amounts. It has fallen briskly in Sikkim and Submontane districts, Bihar and Bengal. Pressure is below normal over the whole of India; slightly to moderately in the Peninsula and considerably to largely in Northern India. The deficiency is greatest in North Bihar. Westerly winds in the gangetic plain have increased slightly in strength and the air is drier in that area. Temperature has fallen slightly in the plains in Northern India, and briskly to rapidly in the hills of Upper India. Temperature is six degrees below normal at Simla and Mussoorie and very low night temperatures continue to be recorded in Upper India and the Kashmir hills. Cloud has decreased considerably in Southern India where some light local showers of little importance have fallen. Pressure conditions are abnormal in Northern India, but the weather is practically unchanged. Fine weather with clear or lightly clouded skies obtains generally in Persia, Baluchistan, and India except in the southern districts where there is moderate cloud.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 5.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

561,97—Khunderao and 2—Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim Hajee vs Kishorilal Hurnandrai and others—Hiralal M and M
117,98—Framjee and D—Bamanshah Hormusjee Kapadia vs Cooverbai widow—Nanu and H
291,98—Pestonjee R and K—Ebjee Ommersey and others vs Hurdayalmul Dharyalmul—Smetham B and N
436,97—Manshuklal D and J—Navlvahu vs Bapujee Juggernath and another—Bhaishunker and K
703,97—Mansulal D and J—Narotumdas Anundji vs Nana Narco Sakorkar—In person, K B Mehta
343,94—Tyabji D and Co—Narondas Canjee vs Madhowjee Bhagwanjee and another—Mirza H Khan
115,98—In person—Sewjee Kanjee vs Motibhai widow and others—Mirza H Khan
258,97—Ardeshir M and D—Fackrudin Baba Saheb vs Abdul Cadir Baba Saheb and others—In person.

THE EXAMINATION PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is insinuated by one of your correspondents "V. B. Doctor" that almost all the Savants who have dived into the very depths of the Persian literature, and some of the graduates of the local University, have avowed their utter incapacity to solve some of the questions of the Persian paper set at the Matric Examination this year. I have great respect for the Persian Savants in our midst, and can confidently assert that it is taking unauthorized liberty with their names to credit them with such poor scholarship. While, if, as your correspondent says, even the graduates of our University are utterly incapacitated to solve some of the questions in the said paper, particularly the phrase 'thank you,' it ought to attract the attention of the University authorities to this regrettable ignorance of our graduates, and rouse them, at as early a date as possible to the imperative necessity of raising the standard of Persian in our schools and colleges to place it on a level with other classical languages.

It is a notorious fact that the knowledge of Persian students in our schools is miserably poor, and I would appeal to the present and past Examiners in Persian, in the interest of the students themselves, to place before the public some choice specimens from the answers of the candidates, with their names and the schools they come from, so as at once to enable the public to judge whether the grievances are real or are simply manufactured on purpose to intimidate the examiners into undue leniency. From my long experience as to the manner in which this language is taught in our schools, I can unhesitatingly affirm, that leaving aside idiomatic usages, even the grammar portion is taught most perfunctorily, in corroboration of which I must again appeal to the examiners.

You will grant, Sir, that the University should keep pace with the advancing times, while as far as I see, the present clamour is raised to impede its onward course by restricting the knowledge of the students in Persian to those narrow grooves to which it was confined in the early-sixties and seventies. For, after all, what is the sum and substance of all this outcry? It is nothing more than that colloquial questions should not have been asked—questions such as 'how are you'; 'quite well, thank you'; 'it does not matter; it is warm to-day' &c. May I ask why not? The Persian is not a dead laguage. We hear it spoken around us every day, and if students, even graduates as it is alleged, fail to render such ridiculously simple sentences of everyday use in Persian, the sooner this deplorable state of things is remedied by the University the better. Meanwhile the Persian Examiners of this year deserve the best thanks of all true educationists for making a slight but very judicious, reasonable and withal a necessary departure from the old groove. I fail to see "any violent change of standard" in the paper as it is rashly alleged by some interested parties.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, 2nd Dec. 1898. S. P. JHAVERI.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Being a candidate for the highest examination in Arts, and hence familiar with questions set from time to time in different examinations, it would not be out of place to express my "Obiter dicta" on the recent Matriculation Examination papers. From all the correspondence that has lately appeared in the English and Vernacular papers, it may be fairly concluded that there is much to be said against the Persian Examiners and the Translator of the Gujarati passage. Despite all my attempts, I failed to grasp the gist of the Persian passage complained of. I referred the passage to some of my fellow-candidates and they replied that the passage was "petty humbug." However, not to go so far as that, I can safely assert that the passage was much too stiff for the students of an entrance examination. The passage would be no doubt simple when such uncommon words, as "Sandal" &c. (for which Richardson and Wollaston found no space in their voluminous lexicons) are explained, but as it stands, it is a mere puzzle. If it is argued that it is necessary for students to know colloquial Persian, it is "fair play" to state that India is not Persia, and practically speaking, the Indian student has few opportunities of acquiring a colloquial Persian style. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the object of the University is not to teach colloquial, but classical Persian. To study a language means to study it as it is presented in classical authors, and not as it is found in common-place pamphlets writtin by matter-of-fact persons. If the object of the University is to make a Persian Colloquialist of the student, well may Shah's Diaries supersede standard works like Gulistan, Anware-Sholi &c. It is gratifying to hear from a reliable source that the Anjuman-i-Islam School is going to take the lead for sending a joint memorial to the University authorities,

As for the Gujarati passage, Mr. Maneckji Patel was quite justified in remarking that it was neither Sanscritised nor Persianised, In plain words it may be said that it is "not Gujarati," whereas your correspondent, by torturing and twisting Mr. Patel's statement, has drawn an absurd inference (Heaven save us from his logic) that it is "pure and simple" Gujurati. If this is to be called "pure and simple" Gujarati as "Anti-humbug" presumes, where is the line to be drawn between simplicity and pedantry? I need hardly assure you that almost all the high Schools have forwarded joint representations regarding the Gujarati passage and the Persian and Latin papers, The only conclusions that can be arrived at are, that either the schools have conspired against the examiners in question, or that the question papers had something in themselves to create this wide-spread hue and cry. Yours, &c.

OBITER DICTA.

Elphinstone College, DEC. 2.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems to me exceedingly ridiculous, that there should be any question, regarding the Matriculation papers that have been complained of this year, in so far as the complaints are not only just but so well-founded that any attempt to vindicate the position of the erring examiners amounts to an outrage on truth. The veriest trio in Persian can see at a glance how monstrous is the paper set in that subject. The complaint is not about the stiffness of the paper, for nobody would like to see the matriculation certificate cheapened. What is objected to in the paper is the use of colloquial words and phrases so uncommon, that even the best Persian scholar could not say what they mean without referring to the dictionaries. I have read in the *Bombay Samachar* that the Anjumeni Islam High School authorities are going to more in this matter to make a strong represnation to the Bombay University, drawing their attention to the vagaries of the Persian examiners this year. Regarding the Gujarati translation passage in the English paper, I venture to say that it is as full of errors both grammatical and idiomatic as a porcupine is of quills. Such a murder of the Gujarati language I never came across, and Mr. Manekji Kavasji Patel's tirade against the Hindoo examiner and his translation was, I believe, none too strong. Mr. Patel deserves credit for the courage of his convictions and for bringing a deeply-felt grievance to the notice of the University authorities in his usual trenchant style, I have known Mr. Patel intimately for many years, and I have the highest respect for his integrity and good sense. Your correspondent from Baroda, signing himself "Anti-humbug, " has tried to refute the arguments of Mr. Patel, but one could easily see that he is attempting to defend a weak cause, The Headmasters of the leading native high schools in Bombay, have sent up a strong protest against the Gujarati passage to the University authorities. These gentlemen are not only all highly educated people, but are men of the most unimpeachable character, who must be supposed to have brains enough to understand that if they lodged a false complaint with the University regarding the Gujarati examiner, they would lose their own prestige, and their reputation would be seriously compromised. Sir, allow me to assure your correspondent "Anti-humbug" and others like him who have taken up the cudgels on behalf of the examiners, with greater chivalry than judgment, that the representation has been made after mature deliberation.—Yours, &c. FACT.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I thought there were no two opinions as to the clumsy translation put to the Gujarati-knowing candidates in the last Matriculation examination, and it was with surprise that I came across two letters in your to-day's issue and one in another paper of Wednesday, defending the Gujarati Examiner. The gist of their arguments is, that those who protest against the stiffness of the paper have not pointed out where the stiffness lay and in what consists its clumsiness. They find nothing ungrammatical, no misdirecting phrase or difficult construction; the passage is all pure Gujrati. The correspondent in your contemporary goes a bit further and praises the examiner for his good care in the rendering of the English passage in a language which can be well turned into English by substituting English, word for word in Gujarati. Indeed a fine conception of translating functions! I think the writer gives his own mind and not that of the examiner, otherwise it would be a poor certificate for his examining capacities. But granting that the examiner had the good of students at heart, why should he have not employed the good of his purpose in rendering the otherwise clumsy sentence beginning with "Athi Karine" and ending in "Padtunhatun"? The simile which connects the first part with the following portion of the translation piece is most feebly expressed, nay it is confounding, and the putting in of the word "Pelo" shows want of knowledge in Gujarati idioms; then comes the word "Te Pathar" the "Te" thereof is placed definitely without having once indicated which stone he means. He had only talked of the wheel and the sudden appearance of "that (the) stone" is rather unmeaning. But the best test of the examiner's Gujarati are the words "Poholi baju" and "Dagho." Any one who has seen an axe must know, no matter how it is expressed in English, that the hind part is called thick in Gujarati and not broad, and the word "Speckled" means not a "Dagho" which is only a blot but a "Ghaso" or "Ghasaro". A few specimen of a piece fr nine lines of which there are so many objections.—Yours, &c.,

M. J. MEHTA.

404 Kalbadevi Road, Dec. 1.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee presided at the Sessions Court, on Saturday morning, when the trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and the same Common Jury:—

THE FARAKABAD COINING CASE.

Valjee Hursoo, Jewa Ganga, Bhooramull Sankial, Parbhoo Dayal, and Dosabhoy Rustomjee Choksey, were placed at the bar,—Nos. 1 and 2 charged in that they, in April and May last, at Bombay, counterfeited Queen's coins, namely Farakabad rupees, and were in possession of instuments for the purpose of counterfeiting the coins. No. 3 was charged with abetting Nos. 1 and 2 in the offence of counterfeiting Queen's coins, and being fraudulently in possession of counterfeit Farakabad rupees. No. 4 was charged with abetment of the offence of counterfeiting such coins; and No. 5 was charged with abetting in Bombay Nos. 1 and 2 in the offence of counterfeiting. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, with Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. M. M. Murzban appeared for No. 1. Mr. D. D. Daver and Mr. D. N. Bahadurjee appeared for Nos. 2 and 5, and Mr. Rivett Carnac appeared for Nos. 3 and 4.

Inspector Sandakhan Vaslukhan, of the Delhi city police, in the course of his evidence, gave particulars of having visited the shop of the fourth accused at Delhi, where he took possession of a number of the false rupees, telegrams, and other documents.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then called further witnesses, two of whom deposed to the manner in which the coins had been manfactured. He was examining another witness in regard to certain accounts, when Mr. Davur interposing said he thought such questions were unnecessary, as it would be seen from the statement put in by the fifth accused, that the transactions had not been challenged,

Mr. Justice Budroodeen said that there had not been a single allegation raised challenging counsel's opening statement. The defence of the accused appeared to be not that the statement was untrue but what they had done they had done openly.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that if such was the case, it would simplify matters, and desired to know whether counsel for the defence agreed with his Lordship's remarks.

Mr. Justice Budroodin remarked that they had admitted as much so far as the etiquette of the court allowed, but of course in the interest of their clients counsel could not admit it openly.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then examined Mr. Harrison, the Superintendent of the Accountant General's Office, who produced the Government resolution calling in the Farrakhabad and Moorshedabad rupees. He stated that such rupees were paid for at the rate of one rupee per tola, or could be returned to the owners after being broken up by the Government officials. He had never known of Farakabad rupees having been presented or broken up under the regulation.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then stated that that closed his case. He had other witnesses but would not call them after what had fallen from his lordship.

Mr. Justice Budroodin: Do not call witnesses that do not advance your case any further.

The first accused in answer to the Court said he had not been called to the Police Commissioner's office, and had not received the warning alluded to by the prosecution. The second accused made a similar statement, The third and fourth accused pleaded that the coins were used as jewellery, and that there was nothing on them to show they were Queen's coin. The police of Delhi themselves used the coins as ornaments, and they had never before heard of people being interfered with for selling them as articles of jewellery. No notice had been given at Delhi to the effect that the sale of the coins was illegal. The fourth accused added that he had been engaged in his defence for the past five months during which his business had been ruined. The fifth accused left his defence in the hands of counsel.

Mr. Rivett Carnac at this stage asked for the ruling of the court as to whether the prosecution had made out their case, as they had failed to prove that the coin was Queen's coin, Queen's coin under the act being metal stamped and issued by the Government of India. He submitted that no proof had been given that the Farakabad rupee had ever been issued by the Government of India. As they were issued by a former ruler they could not be said to be Queen's coin, and the prisoner's were not committing an offence in making them. Counsel further submitted that no evidence of conterfeiting had been adduced.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he had a Mr. Scott from the Calcutta mint who would give evidence on the latter point. He submitted it was a matter for the jury to decide as to whether the false coin was a counterfeit of the genuine one. In regard to the other point, Mr. Krikpatrick said Queen's coin were coins issued by the Government of the Queen's dominions.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee said that surely the Mogal Empire could not be said to have been the Queen's dominion, and there was nothing to show that the coins might not be those of the Mogal Emperor. No one had said the coins were such as those issued under the government resolution. His lordship said there were Farakabad rupees issued both by the Emperor and the government.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said if that was the case, it would be impossible in coinage cases to show that any particular rupee had been issued at a particular time. He submitted that on the acts, that the Farakabad Mints were issuing the coins at the time the act of 1835 was published. He thought it would be a very strange thing to hold that 63 years after the coinage of the rupees had been stopped, because witnesses were not produced to show that particular rupees were struck in the old Mints under a former regulation, that there was no evidence to go to the jury. Counsel referred to the book on coins of the Mogal Empire as substantiating his contention, that the genuine coins before the court had been issued by the Government and were Queen's coins. He also alluded to a work on Indian antiquities as showing that the coins were carried previous to the Act of 1835. If his lordship thought oral evidence was necessary, he proposed to call Mr. Scott of the Calcutta Mint,

Mr. Rivett Carnac objected to such evidence being called, as it was not right when the prosecution had been closed, and a point of defence raised, for the former to say "Oh we will commence again."

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he would have called all his evidence but for counsel's silent acquisition to his lordship's remarks.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said it never had been admitted that the coins had been counterfleited, but only that they had been made.

After some further discussion, Mr. Scott was allowed to be called as a witness.

Mr. Robert Scott, examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said he was Head Mechanical Engineer in Her Majesty's Mint in Calcutta. In the course of his duties, he had become acquainted with the Farrakabad coins. From his knowledge as an officer of the mint, he could say that those coins were issued and minted by the East India Company. The same he knew about the Murshidabad rupees, He believed the coins were minted at Furruckabad. He produced the record of impressions of the coins issued by the East India Company, which contained the impression of the Farakabad rupee coin. Witnesses here produced a pair of matrices and a pair of dies of the Farakabad coins. Exhibit A 64 was the genuine Farakabad rupee of the Company last issued. The other exhibits were also genuine Farakabad coins of the first and second issue. He had taken impressions of the various coins produced in the Police Court. Some of them bore Shroff's marks, shewing they were in circulation; the Shroff's mark was put to show they are genuine coins

The evidence taken on commission on behalf of No. 3 was then read to the jury by Mr. Daver. It was to the effect generally, that coins like those produced were used in ornaments, and that the new coins were distinguishable from the old.

A large number of depositions taken on commission at Delhi, Agra, Mathura, Moorshidabad, and other places in the North-West were read by Mr. Daves, after which the court adjourned till this (Monday) morning at 10 oiclock.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th December, 1898.

1. Duties—
   Orderly Officer for the week—Lieut J Fairclough
   Next for duty—Lieut L J Robertson
   Orderly Sergt No 1 Company—Sergt G D Traylen
   Next for duty—Sergt D A Pinder
   Orderly Sergt No 2 Company—Sergt R Wood
   Next for duty—Sergt J J Marsland
2. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.
Thursday at 3-45 p.m. 40 pr R M L Gun drill and laying.

No. 2 Company, Nesbit Road Headquarters.
Tuesday and Thursday at 3-45 p.m. 40 pr R M L Gun drill and laying.

3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 10th instant at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.

Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

Cycling members of the Corps attending may parade at the same time and place. Dress the same. Lamps to be carried.

4. There will be class firing at the Cooria Rifle Range on Wednesday next the 7th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. (local time) and Byculla at 6-12.

5. Sergt J J Marsland having returned from leave resumes charge of No. 1 Subdivision No. 2 Company Corpl H Long returns to duty with No. 2 Subdivision

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND EGYPT.

FRANCE TO BE SAVED BY THE COLONIES.

LORD SALISBURY'S "sibyline" speech is still the subject of lively comment in the Continental Press. Persian journalists persist in the view that France has been "humiliated." The Petit Journal says:—"Great Britain is playing a dangerous game." In the Libre Parole, M. Drumont declares:—"Lord Salisbury displays a kind of arrogant straight forwardness in announcing what is in store for us. What is in store for us is war, not to-morrow nor next month probably, but certainly during the coming year." M. Paul de Cassagnac, in an article in the Antorite, writes:—"The British seem resolved to make us walk under the lash at their beck and call wherever our interests come in contact. They abuse their crushing maritime superiority the more readily as it has not been difficult for them to note that we are in complete isolation, for the pretended Russian alliance only exists in the mists of the Garonne." The Echo de Paris comments in detail on the advance of German trade and influence in the Turkish Empire, and describes what it calls the Asiatic milk-jug as tottering on England's head. "William II." says the "Echo de Paris," "has just given it a good push by his journey to the East without appearing to touch it." The Paris "Figaro" publishes (1) a communication from Kayes, in the French Soudan, describing the good results to the native population which are expected to ensue from the capture of Samory by the French, and (2) an article from the pen of M. Jean Hess, in which he writes:—

With means of access to the Upper Niger, penetrating to the bend of the Niger, we shall reach sources of wealth capable of restoring our Continental strength. There are no powerful nations nowadays save rich nations. Chivalrous traditions, past glories, and personal courage no longer count. What counts is war material, and that material is costly. Only rich nations possess it. The wealth of Great Britain, which is crushing us, has been derived from the British Colonies. The wealth of our Colonies will render us as powerful as our neighbours if we like. The prescription is simple—a financial policy which shall be French, exclusively French and a Colonial administration and a Colonial policy also French. The motto of all those engaged in business and politics should be French money in French enterprises on French soil. Let us apply that motto to the Soudan. The great wealth of that country must not become dependent on British, German, or Belgian markets, French blood has opened it; French money will supply it with tools, and the profits must be French.

M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the Times had an interview with a French statesman "who, although not now in office, has held office in the past, and may hold office again." The subject of their talk was Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech, The statesman declared:—

Lord Salisbury is a classic. He knows that it is necessary to act on the imagination of peoples, that oracles were listened to with a respect and credulity which were not always evoked by utterances that were clear, and that stones carved in the form of a Sphinx outnumber those erected to the good of the Sun. He delivered a speech, therefore, that is positively Sibyline, With reference to the question of an English protectorate over Egypt the statesman said:—What really exists at present is a de facto protectorate and we ourselves in withdrawing from Fashoda have affirmed it, But Lord Salisbury is not a sentimentalist. If he is content with the reality without heeding the form it is because he has his own reasons. Perhaps he fears by such a proclamation to let loose, a tempest which he prefers not to let loose and the extent of which he cannot measure. Perhaps he is actuated by something higher and does not wish that the brilliance in which English Royalty is now descending to the horizon should be troubled by a red gleam, saying to himself that the grand figure which watches at the apex of the British Empire should not be shut from our view in the smoke-clouds of a European war. All this may be true but at any rate it is certain that at present it is not a war that he has in view or desires. He has shown the world that he could unchain the dogs of war, that he could precipitate the nation into a war. That is enough for him, and it has produced a propound and disquieting impression.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Union, 830 tons, Captain P A Pederson, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Byculla, 1,095 tons, Captain J. M. Tyrell, will sail to-day for Chittagong in ballast.

THE s s Wolf, 1,548 tons, Captain D Jones, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, 25th November, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Oolobaria, 3,420 tons, Captain D. F. Lee, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Anchor-Line s. s. Australia, 2,292 tons, Captain C. F. Osborne, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE Florio Rubattino S.N. Co.'s s. s. Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain G. Delaya will sail to day for Hongkong with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co.'s s. s. Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain J. E. Sandilands, sailed on Satarday last for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and duty paid salt.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain Thos. Hughes, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Mauritius 19th November, with a cargo of sugar and 46 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi (1st December), with a general cargo and the following passengers: Col., Mrs and Miss Jamieson, Dr, and Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. Cook and infant, Captain Talbot, Mr. Halliday, Surgeon Captain Arnim, Dr. Gloster, Lieut Hislop, Lieut Pringle, Rev. and Mrs. Maller and infant, Mr. Edaljee, Mr. Shamdas and 59 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Hoseinee s	Hughes	Mauritius, Nov 19
3	Wolf s	Jones	Busreh, Nov 25
	Peninsular s	Wheler	London
	Dumra s	Rothwell	Karachi, Dec 1
	Mazagon s	Andrews	London, Nov 5
	Orissa s	Lidley	Calcutta, Nov 23
4	Muttra s	MacGregor	Mauritius, Nov 18

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi
	Union s	Pederson	Rangoon
	Egypt s	Langbourne	London, &c
	Nadir s	Sandilands	Calcutta, &c
	Oolobaria s	Lee	Calcutta, &c
	Australia s	Osborne	Liverpool

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Steamer Bormida, Delaya, for Hongkong
„ Byculla, Tyrell, for Chittagong

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Wolf, for Marseilles
„ Hoseinee, for Aden, Jedda, &c
Barque Grosvenor, for Mauritius

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Foreland s, 2232, Chalmers
Den of Airlie s, 2275, Jarvies
Clan Macrae s, 1412, Elliot
Singapore s, 2432, Pizzarello
Bormida s, 1499, Deluge
Chusan s, 2852, Street
Peshawur s, 2202, Vibert
Courland s, 760, Fairweather
Crescent s, 905, Hannah
Dean s, 958, Hamilton
Claverley s, 1828, Scorgie
Clyde s, 2198, Denny
Ladakh sp, 1908, Hannah
Woolwich s, 2107, Cox

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 3.

FOR ANTWERP.

Foreland s—55 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co, 2000 cwt castorseed and 2030 cwt linseed Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy, 1639 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co, 2000 cwt gingellyseed Forbes Forbes and Co, 2000 cwt castorseed and 3738 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Den of Airlie s—800 Cwt buffalo horns Bundally Esmail

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wolf s—2001 cwt poppyseed and 5351 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macrae s—3 bales cotton Fleming Shaw and Co, 1999 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers

Singapore s—100 bales cotton A Blaspheck and Co, 2998 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—200 bales cotton Glade and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—150 bales twist Tata and Co

Chusan s—18 bales twist N B Mody and Co, 300 bales twist Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co, 20 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co, 200 bales twist Allana Munjee and Co, 91 cwt cloves R H Allarakhia, 77 cwt cloves Abdoolabhoy Allarakhia and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th December, 1898.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—

(1) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m., to-day, Monday, the 5th instant, and Thursday, the 8th instant.

(2) St Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m., on Tuesday, the 6th instant and at 7-15 a.m., on Thursday the 8th instant.

(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesday, the 6th instant, and Thursday, the 8th instant.

(4) Indo-British Institution—At 4-30 p.m., to-day, Monday, the 5th instant.

(5) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 7th instant.

(6) John Connon School—At 3-30 p.m., on Friday, the 9th instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

(7) Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground, on Thursday, the 8th instant, at 6-45 a.m. for Commanding Officer's Parade.

2. Government Resolution No. 6544, dated 30th Nov 1898 is published for information:—Lieut Edward Morton Deane is transferred from the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps to the 32nd Volunteer Rifle Corps.

By Order,
C. MO[illegible], Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

IN CONTINUATION of the NOTIFICATION dated 15th November, 1898, VISITORS' BOOKS for THEIR EXCELLENCIES the GOVERNOR and LADY SANDHURST will be KEPT DAILY (Except on Sundays) at the NEW SECRETARIAT as well as at GOVERNMENT HOUSE MALABAR POINT, between 10 a. m., and 6 p. m., from 5th instant.

RESIDENTS in Bombay are REMINDED that LETTERS for Government House Malabar Point, may be POSTED in the box at the NEW SECRETARIAT which will be cleared at 6 p. m., DAILY (except on Sundays).

By Order,
A. D. YOUNG, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor.
Malabar Point, 4th December, 1898.

THE CURZON PAVILION
OF VARIETIES.
Sole Lessee and Proprietor ......Mr. LEWIS JORDAN.
Manager ....Mr. EDWIN GEACH.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY.
In Summer or Winter, Sunshine or Rain.
THE FAMOUS FEARLESS
FLYING JORDANS
Create a Boom Everywhere
ONLY FANCY ! !
5,000 } SUCCESSFULLY ENTERTAINED { 5,000
5,000 } ON SATURDAY. { 5,000
The "Pav" PACKED, CRAMMED and JAMMED
BREATHING ROOM ONLY
"Let Em All Come"
TO-NIGHT AND SEE
The Death Defying, Awe Inspiring
LEAP FOR LIFE.
The Absolute Sensation of the Season.
FLYING JORDANS
Supported by their
SPECIALLY SELECTED COMPANY.
Introducing an Entertainment with the
FUN OF THE COMEDY,
THE MUSIC OF AN OPERA,
AND
The Daring and Fascinating
SENSATIONS OF THE CIRCUS.
PRICES Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 as.
Special Box Seats, at Rs. 4.
Soldiers and Sailors half price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
SECURE SEATS AT SOUNDY & COMPANY.
LAMONT DIVES AT 8 OUTSIDE.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.
YOUR VISITING CARD.
Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate 3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London Liverpool and Bristol.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,930,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.
FOR SALE
One new English-built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.
One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles der Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle(Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.
Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 17
Examination and Certificate 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness 5
CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 4.

AN extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made yesterday in London, amounting to Rs. 20,000, on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1 32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d.

For Consols the quotation was 110 3-4e x., yesterday. French Rentes were unchanged at 102 1-2 ; but Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25·31 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 115 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities at £62 1-8. Bar Silver was unaltered in value at 27 7-16d. per oz. ; and in New York the price of the metal was still 59 1-2 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·85 3-8 dollars. The shipments of Specie comprised £20,000 in Silver and £10,000 in Gold to Bombay, and £57,000 in Silver to Hongkong.

Consols were again quoted to-day at 110 3-4e x. Paris Exchange on London maintained its level of 25·31 fcs. ; and French Rentes advanced 1-4 per cent, to 102 3-4. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent higher, at £62 3-16 ; and Indian Sterling Loan remained at 115 1-2. In Exchange on India at 30 days' sight there was no change, 1s. 3 3-4d being still quoted. For Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight 3 3-8 per cent was quoted, and on six months' sight Indian Bank Bills, 3 1-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer, at 27 1-2d. per oz. ; and 1-4 cent in New York, at 59 3 4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·85 3-8 dollars.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 36 1-4s. per 416 lbs. yesterday, December-January shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market flat ; and Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 36s. per 416 lbs., December-January shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market flat. For Linseed the quotation to-day was 37 1-4s. per 416 lbs., December-January shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, in a dull market.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats and Arrivals quiet. Spot and arrival prices were unchanged all round. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales inclusive of 100 bales Surats ; and the Imports, 72,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed firm.

Spot prices were without change again to-day in the Liverpool Cotton Market, but American Arrivals declined 1-64 to 1-32d. per lb., extreme quotations being 3 1-32d. and 3 3-64d. per lb. for December and April-May deliveries. The day's Sales were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 48,000 bales. The market closed easier, Surats quiet, arrivals steady. The Manchester Market continued firm. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 5,000 bales less than in the preceding week, at 65,000 bales ; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 7,000 bales greater, at 79,000 bales. The week's Imports were 78,000 bales more, at 211,000 bales. The total Stock increased by 127,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 973,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-16 cent in New York yesterday, to 5 5-8 cents per lb. ; Futures declined 1 point each, to 5·44 and 5·56 cents per lb. for March and June, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 61,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands continued at 5 5-8 cents per lb. ; Futures recovered 1 point each to 5·45 cents for March and 5.57 cents for June. The Receipts at the Ports were 63,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 5,780,000 bales, compared with 5,260,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

Locally the Cotton Market has been steady in tone to-day, with a small demand. Exporters bought 800 bales consisting of 100 bales each of Karanja, Dhamargaum, Khangaum, Bengal, Parola, Burhanpore, and Fully Good Bengal, at Rs. 131, 134, 132, 130, 129, 132 1-2, and 123 per candy, respectively, and 200 bales Akote, at Rs. 132 to 133. The Mills purchased 100 bales Karanja at Rs. 131 per candy, 100 Dhamangaum at Rs. 134, 100 Khangaum at Rs. 133, 100 Chalisgaum at Rs. 126, and 200 Bhusawal at Rs. 131¼. For "Good" Broach March delivery, Rs. 152 per candy was quoted ; for "Good" Bhownugger, for May, Rs. 133½ ; and for "Fully Good" Bengal for January, Rs. 123¼.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The market for the former is firm in tone, and that for the latter dull. Prices are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	6,572	bales.
Wheat	9,670	cwts.
Linseed	6,424	"
Rapeseed	2,292	"
Gingellyseed	17,718	"
Poppyseed	1,525	"
Castorseed	3,083	"
Rice	1,453	"

FREIGHTS are a steady market, at current rates.

EXCHANGE.—Rates have been steady to-day at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a very small scale all round and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs	1·70 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm at 95 for money, for 3½ per cents, and 94 for Account.

SHARES.—There has to-day been a tendency in prices to fall away our revised list showing a decline of Rs. 10 each in Colaba Land and Mill, David, Empress and Manockjee Petit, of Rs. 5 in Queen, Rs. 3 in Leopold, and Rs. 35 in Central India ; of Rs. 7¼ in Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ; and an advance of 1 1-4 in Tapti Valley Railway.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 19th November, 1898 :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
LIABILITIES.			
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 21,97,369 4 2 Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 12,79,228 3 8	34,76,597	7	10
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	225,66,616	9	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.	49,533	5	3
Sundries	5,75,966	5	5
Total	356,59,713	12	0
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	39,21,822	6	0
Other authorised Investments	9,66,026	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	35,54,579	14	8
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	49,18,911	6	5
Bills discounted and purchased	72,94,939	15	6
Balances with other Banks	8,98,893	2	0
Bullion	7,460	7	6
Dead stock	8,25,264	2	1
Stamps	12,682	15	4
Sundries	89,376	4	1
	221,90,006	15	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	131,69,706	12	5
Total	356,59,713	12	0

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Salvador are subject to censure of Government at Libertad.

Bhamo route to China right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th December, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	3	1	0 p.m.	13	48
Teheran	4	2	30 p.m.	..	16
Suez	4	1	40 p.m.	..	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 4th December, 1898.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	25	—	1
" Karachi	...	21	—	2
" Madras	...	—	—	—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FORBES—November 9, at 17, Fawcett-street, South Kensington, the wife of Arthur Trevor Forbes, I C S, of a son.

GLIDDON—November 11, at the residence of her mother Verona, Shanklin, Isle of Wright, the wife of Ernest Nevill Gliddon, Calcutta, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GRANT—MASON COX—MASON—October 26, at St Paul's, Bakersfield, Kern County, Cal, U S A, Donald C Cameron Grant, son of Major General James Murray Grant, I S C, to Charlotte Edith, eldest daughter of Major General Charles Crawford Mason, I S C; also at the same time and place, Henry Elliot, son of the late General Edmund Cox, R M A, to Sybil, youngest daughter of Major General Charles Crawford Mason, I S C.

DEATHS.

ARBUTHNOT—November 16, at Newton House, near Newbury, Frederica Eliza, wife of Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot, K C S I.

BEAMISH—November 14, at Ramsgate, Malcolm Fulcher Beamish, late of Bengal.

GILLUM—November 11, at 1, Widcombe-terrace, Bath, Susan Frances, widow of Colonel Robert William Gillum, H E I C S, formerly of Exmouth, aged 82.

MACLEAN—November 10, at Sinmouth, Surgeon General W C Maclean, C B, LL D, M D, Madras, Retired.

McCASKILL—November 12, at Bedford, Lieutenant Colonel John C McCaskill, Retired List, Madras Army, son of the late Major General Sir John McCaskill, K C B, K H, aged 78.

ROCK—November 6, in West Africa, Frank W Rock, Medical Officer, West African Frontier Force, aged 31.

STEWART—November 11, at Silverdale, Burgess hill, Sussex, Norman Stewart, late of Ceylon.

TAYLOR—November 14, Alfred Dundas Taylor, late Superintendent Marine Surveyor of Marine Survey Department, India, aged 75.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1898.

LORD CURZON's somewhat optimistic forecast of the development and prosperity of India under his Viceroyalty is important, for it very clearly indicates the policy which will be pursued—Deo volente—during his Lordship's term of office. From another point of view it is distinctly encouraging, inasmuch as it gives authoritative confirmation to the information that has reached this country through various channels, that we are within a measurable distance of a stable exchange. Given that, India will at once obtain at reasonable interest the capital required to utilise her immense resources. An American publicist, when in Bombay a few years ago, was asked what struck him most in the course of his travels in India. "What chiefly impressed me was this," he replied, "that with an inexhaustible supply of the cheapest labour in the world, so little is done to turn it to account." Mr. Baldwin Latham, familiar with the conditions under which engineering works are carried out in England and the Colonies, came to the conclusion that the supply of labour in India is the most abundant and the cheapest to be found anywhere, and that it only wanted capital and intelligent direction to give immense results. The capital will be forthcoming once the British investor is relieved of anxiety on the question of exchange. It has been understood for some time past, that the Currency Commission has arrived at the conclusion that stability of exchange is within reach. While details are still under consideration, certain conclusions have been definitely arrived at. The Mints will remain closed. It is clearly realised that to re-open the Mints to the free coinage of silver, would involve India in greater difficulties than those which compelled the United States to repeal the Sherman Act, and stop the purchase of silver by the States at a fixed price. When it became evident that the American purchases of silver were to be abandoned, the closure of the Mints in India became an imperious necessity, to avert national bankruptcy. To re-open them now would precipitate a crisis in which public credit would be destroyed, and India ruined. When the Herschell Committee recommended that the coinage of silver should be stopped, that measure was intended to be the first step towards a gold standard. The Currency Commission is said to be practically unanimous that this second step should now be taken, and there is little doubt that India, for good or ill, will have a gold standard of her own before the year 1899 has run half its course. She will thus have placed herself in line with whilom silver countries—Germany, Austria, Russia, the United States and Japan. if India errs, she will err in very good company.

Whether a gold standard should be followed eventually by a gold currency, is a question which can be discussed with deliberation. It is generally acknowledged that the immediate introduction of a gold currency would be attended with many difficulties, and that the possible advantage is not so manifest that it would be expedient to face them forthwith. But there is a consensus of opinion that the gold standard can be made effective for the practical purpose of fixing exchange at one shilling and four pence the rupee, by certain steps which are now under the consideration of the Commission. It is unquestionable, that this goal once arrived at, a new era will commence for India. Lord Curzon expressed very natural surprise that capitalists should be so eager to invest their money in very speculative experiments in China and other parts of the world, with tottering Governments, while India, with a Government presided over by the most enlightened Viceroys, is open to men of business, and can find profitable employment for all that they can spare. The one difficulty lies in the evil reputation of the rupee, which for many years has been a hopelessly uncertain quantity, nullifying all calculations. At the present moment, when the Improvement Trust, deterred by the experience alike of the Government and the Bombay Municipality, is unwilling to risk an issue of bonds for the money required to begin operations, capitalists in England are hungering for the profit that might be earned by financing the operations of the Trust. Millions sterling might be obtained to-morrow in the London market for the improvement of this city, and its final deliverance from plague. The rules of Government forbid the borrowing of funds in Europe for local purposes in India. But the Exchange Banks would do the borrowing without an instant's hesitation, and thus give the Trust all the money required at very favourable rates, were the exchange bogie laid at rest. That desirable consummation is now at last within sight. Lord Curzon, it is evident, concurs in that view, or he would not venture to predict that when his term of office expires, India will possess 25,000 miles of railway.

With a fixed rupee, that high ideal and many others may be realised during the five years of the new Viceroy's regime, provided always that the resources of the country be not diverted by untoward events from the triumphs of peace, to the waste and wickedness of war. Lord Curzon of Kedleston may well join in the prayer that goes up in every church of the Empire, "Give us peace in our time, O Lord!" That he has some misgivings on the subject is natural, having just heard the Prime Minister announce that the materials of a great conflagration exist on all sides, and that it is only the exercise of extraordinary vigilance that a great catastrophe to the Empire can be averted. Unfortunately this Cassandra note happens at the moment to strike a responsive chord in Native pessimism just at this moment. A more or less intelligent appreciation of the international situation which has impressed Lord Salisbury and other statesmen, has, aided by prophecy, which does more than leading articles to form opinion in this country, have created an impression that next year will be a time of storm and stress throughout the world. In the bazaars of India it is widely believed that complications and wars are to be the sad heritage of the last year of the expiring century. We admit that great calamities may at any moment arise from the storing up of high explosives in every country of the globe. But as there has been no serious explosion for the last twenty-seven years, there is reasonable ground to hope that another year, or even two or three, may pass harmlessly over our heads. Lord Curzon however deemed it his duty, at a friendly lunch in the P. and O. Offices to discuss means for the defence of India. It is only natural that in such a milieu the superiority of speedy sea-communication to the strategic trunk lines of railway, should have been assumed as a matter of course. As some fifty millions sterling have already been expended on frontier railways debouching at Karachi, which never would have been constructed but for the necessity of providing for the defence of the frontier, no military man need take alarm of this pronouncement. It does not forbode any attempt to convey troops from the ports to the frontier in swift steamers. They will be carried, as was always intended, in special trains. The great steamer lines will nevertheless have an important role to play in future wars, as in the past, but it will be on the high seas. The troops then coming to India must be conveyed to the frontier by railways, developed to the utmost of their carrying power.

THE Commission appointed to formulate for future guidance the lessons which the famine experience of 1897 has to teach, of which Sir J. B. Lyall was president, has issued its report in a Blue-Book of close on five-hundred pages. To this volume we shall refer in detail hereafter. The general conclusions arrived at by the Commission however are, that the labouring classes are insufficiently paid at the best of times and that the restrictions regarding relief work remuneration are so inelastic, as to create "a practical difficulty in the way of the working of a principle which has been laid down by high authority." High prices have increased the incomes of the landholding and cultivating classes, and their standard of comfort and of expenditure has likewise risen. Their credit has also expanded, and they had greater power of resisting famine than heretofore, although they may not have improved in thrift. Skilled artisans, excepting weavers, are also found to have improved their incomes and style of living. Few of them required relief, while the commercial classes, though relatively few in numbers, are not generally injuriously affected by famines of short duration. The poorer professional classes suffered, but their pride kept them off relief works. It was the section of the community "living from hand to mouth," with a low standard of comfort, and abnormally sensitive to the effects of inferior harvests and calamities of season, who suffered most. This section is very large, and includes the great class of day-labourers and the least skilled of the artizans. So far as the Commission was able to form a general opinion upon a difficult question, from the evidence heard and the statistics placed before them, the wages of these people have not risen in the last twenty years in due proportion to the rise in prices of their necessaries of life. The experience of the recent famine failed to suggest that this section of the community had shown any larger command of resources, or any increased power of resistance. Far from contracting, it seems to be gradually widening, particularly in the more congested districts. Its sensitiveness or liability to succumb, instead of diminishing, the Commission believe is possibly becoming more accentuated, as larger and more powerful forces supervene, and make their effects felt where formerly the result was determined by purely local conditions. "The evidence given by many witnesses proved, that in times of scarcity and famine in India, the rise in price of food is not accompanied by a rise in the wages of labour ; on the contrary, owing to competition for the little employment available when agricultural employment falls off, the rate of wages offered and accepted, is frequently below the ordinary or customary rate. Such wages in times of famine prices are not subsistence wages for a labourer with dependants to support.' This is held to explain and justify the practice which able-bodied labourers often adopt of taking what private employment they can get at their homes or elsewhere, and sending their wives and children to the relief works. Finally the Commission is persuaded, that the principle that remuneration on relief works should always be fixed, so as not to attract labour for which there is existing employment elsewhere, requires revision. For say they, if the wage for such employment is not a living wage for the ordinary labourer with a family, the wage the family can earn on relief works must necessarily be higher. The report is an exhaustive one, and the points on which the famine relief code fails to meet requirements, are clearly indicated.

THE necessity for the exercise of greater discretion in the decoration of buildings and the like for public entertainments has frequently been demonstrated, but unfortunately with little effect. Attention has frequently been drawn to the subject, and we again revert to it as the festive season is drawing nigh, and the experiences of Mysore and Patiala, though nothing like the Paris bazaar, are in themselves serious enough. An incident, of which little has been made, occurred at the recent investiture ceremony at Patiala, which, but for the presence of mind displayed, might have terminated gravely. The Viceroy had taken his seat in the Durbar Hall, where the chiefs and European military and other officers were assembled while the procession, which was to accompany the Maharajah on his presentation to Lord Elgin, was forming in the anterooms. The Durbar Hall, which forms part of the Maharajah's beautiful palace, was lighted up and decorated, the decorations including great masses of dried Pampas grass at the corners—most effective as ornaments, but inflammable to a degree. In passing one of these corners, a native who had been lighting the lamps, incautiously allowed the flame of the torch he had used for the purpose to reach the grass. In a moment the mass was in a blaze ; but almost before the occupants of the hall were aware of what had happened, an American artist, Mr. R. D. Mackenzie, whose pictures are known in the Paris salon, and who happened to be present, had sprung down and was beating out the flames with his over-coat. He was so badly burned about the face and hands in doing so, that he had afterwards to be about a week under treatment, the flames leaping up round his overcoat, and for a moment almost enveloping him ; but he succeeded in beating out the fire before anything else had caught. The Viceroy kept his seat, and no confusion arose ; but it is difficult to say what might not have happened but for Mr. Mackenzie's promptness, the palace being built of materials calculated to burn like matchwood, once properly alight.

*** THE Editorial and managerial departments of the "Bombay Gazette" have been removed from their temporary offices in Church-gate Street to 18 Esplanade Road, next the National Bank and opposite the Currency Office

H. E. LORD SANDHURST, accompanied by Major Richard Owen, Military Secretary ; Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Private Secretary ; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, and Captain Young and Captain Greig, Aides-de-Camp, returned from his tour in Kathiawar, and alighted at the Grant Road Station, yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock. Although the arrival was private, a few officials and gentlemen assembled on the platform to receive his Excellency. Amongst those present were Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police ; Mr. W. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner ; Mr. Morrison, Mr. A. Cumine, Captain Aitkin, Captain Crawford, Sirdar Umer Jamal, Mr. Naoroji Maneckji Wadia, and Mr. C. Crommelin. After receiving floral presents his Excellency drove to Government House, Malabar Point.

INSTRUCTIONS have been received in Bombay to stop at present the movements of the native Field Hospitals which were ordered to the Front, but they are to be held in readiness.

ON Friday evening Dr. Fraser, accompanied by Mr Wingate and other officials, visited the Hindu Caste Hospitals, and were cordially received by the Committees of the various hospitals. Dr. Fraser expressed himself extremely satisfied with the cleanliness and general arrangements of the various hospitals visited by him.

AMONGST the passengers who left for Europe by the P. and O. mail steamer Egypt this afternoon were Sir James Lyall, the Famine Commissioner, and Lady Lyall, and Captain Finney of the Royal Indian Marine, and Lady Ellis.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay from Europe by the P. and O. mail steamer Peninsular on Saturday morning were Sir George Cotton ; Mr. Townley M. Filgate, Inspector-General of Prisons ; Dr. J. Pollen, I. C. S., Commissioner of Customs ; Surgeon-Major Dimmock of the J. J. Hospital, and Mrs. Dimmock ; and Mr. D. Slater of the Oriental Life Insurance Company.

AT the sitting of the Plague Commission on Saturday, the evidence of Dr. Weir, Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, was continued. He gave it as his opinion that the plague had probably been imported into Bombay either by sea or by people from Upper India. He believed the disease was plague before Dr. Viegas made a report to him. Captain Jennings, Supervising Medical Officer, in charge of railway medical inspection, and Mr. Du Boulay, Deputy Municipal Commissioner, in charge of plague operations in Bombay, were also examined as witnesses.

THE Plague Commission will leave Bombay this afternoon at 3 p.m., arriving at Dharwar by Special on the 6th. The Commission will sit there on the 6th, 7th and 8th, leaving on the 9th for Hubli, where on the 9th and 10th witnesses will be examined. On the 11th the Commission arrives at Bangalore, and will hold sessions up to the 16th. Hyderabad will be reached on the 17th, and witnesses examined up to the 20th. On the 21st the Commission reaches Hingunghat, C. P., where it will sit for two days. Calcutta will be reached on the 24th.

HOME papers publish an account of a farewell dinner given at Urmston to Mr. A. T. Spalding, editor of the series of five papers published by the "Telegraph" Printing company, Manchester, on his leaving England to join the staff of the *Bombay Gazette*. Councillor Dr. Clegg presided, and Councillor J. Walton, J.P., chairman of the Urmston District Council, occupied the vice-chair.

COLONEL H. B. MACCALL, Commanding the 41st Regimental District, has been selected for the appointment of Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command. He will be remembered as formerly commanding a battalion of the 60th Rifles in India.

AT the fifty-eighth annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to be held on the 9th December, the Directors, after providing for the usual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the preferred stock, will recommend a dividend on the deferred stock of 6½ per cent. for the six months, making with the interim dividend of 3½ per cent. paid in June, a total distribution on the deferred stock of 10 per cent. for the year.

THE following is the score of the cricket match between Patiala and Lucknow :—Patiala first innings Maharaja of Patiala, bowled Stoke 33 ; Brockwell, caught Laventon, bowled McEwen 163 ; Mistri, bowled, Owen 196 ; Prince Ranjitsinghji, caught Scott, bowled Andrews 52 ; Billimoria, stumped bowled Andrews 36 ; Badesi Ram, not out 37 ; Priestley, hit wicket, bowled Laventon 1 ; Hearne caught Clarke bowled McEwen 2 ; Mehta leg before wicket, bowled Laventon 36 ; Manzoor Mahomed, caught and bowled Laventon 2 ; Nanak Ram, caught Laventon, bowled Andrews 12 ; Koer Sahib bowled Laventon 0, extras 18 ; total, 588.

THE *Madras Mail* writes :—The surplus water that has found its way into the Cooum has converted that usually semi-stagnant sewer into a grand flowing river. At all the bridges in the upper reaches the water has been running as in a mill-race, and gazing from the College bridge in the twilight last evening at the swirling water, one could hardly help ejaculating :—"What a noble river!" *Splendide mendax!* In a few days' time we shall probably see our old friend covered with slime, with possibly a slight current in the main channel, and elsewhere mud, mud, and again mud, though no doubt the scouring it has received will have cleansed its bed to some extent.

It was only on the 12th ultimo that the B. I. S. N. Coy lost one of its Captains—Captain Turner, of the B I S s Matiana, which arrived at Colombo on the 14th ultimo from London,—and now the s s Muttra, of the same line, which arrived at Colombo on the 28th idem from Mauritius, has lost her Commander, Captain Hugh W Watt. Captain Watt, says the Ceylon Standard, had been indisposed for about a week during which time he was attended by the ship's surgeon, Mr. J. R. Brown but on the 26th ultimo, when the vessel was about midway between Mauritius and Colombo he breathed his last and his remains were buried at sea. Captain Watt was about 42 years of age and unmarried.

IN our article on Saturday 3rd on the mortality in the City, the number of plague patients shown as having been removed to hospital during the week ending Saturday 26th November was 28. The figure 19 was obtained from the Health Department daily returns, and as these are prepared in the morning as early as possible, they do not it seems always contain full information regarding removals from the District Officers. It must not be understood that it is in accordance with the latest regulations that the whole of the reminder were treated at their own houses. District Officers are authorized in special cases, where they are satisfied that real isolation in a thoroughly light, airy and well-ventilated room is possible to allow the patient to be treated at home ; but such cases very rarely occur, and the only case during the week referred to, where the patient was allowed to remain in the house, was of a person who was too ill to be removed. People infected, it must be remembered, are not entitled to insist upon plague patients being treated at home.

FOR the first time in the history of the race the favourite won the Army Cup at Lucknow on Thursday. Mr Hyde's Pleader started at 2 to 1 on, and for Meteor the second favourite, who also secured second honors in the race, the starting price was 6 to 1 against. There were twelve starters, but despite the likely appearance of some of them, the judgment of the public was fully justified, for Pleader ridden with excellent judgment showed his superiority early and the race was all over at the three furlongs. The favourite won by four lengths in exactly the same time as last year.

THE Government of the N.-W. Provinces has issued a circular letter to the Commissioners of Divisions exhorting them to make known as widely as possible the impediments that still lie in the way of a pilgrimage to Hedjaz. They are asked to point out to the heads of the Mahomedan community that pilgrims if they go at all can only start from the post of Chittagong, and moreover that all persons from these Provinces who persist in undertaking the journey will have to undergo a period of detention of at least ten days in a "camp of observation" that is to be formed at Allahabad, while they will be confined in another camp on their arrival at Chittagong until their vessel starts. Passage tickets and passports will only be obtainable at the camps of observation, and on the other hand no one will be admitted to the camps who has not the money to buy a ticket. These measures may be relied on to keep the pilgrim traffic down to the lowest figure possible short of absolute prohibition. Strict they certainly are but when we think of the horrors of a pilgrim ship stricken with the plague, or the responsibility of introducing the disease into such a city as Mecca, one must feel that their stringency is wisdom.

A STRANGE encounter with a tiger is reported to have taken place at Jalna, one of the stations of the Hyderabad Contingent. Jalna is an old cantonment considerably over-grown with jungle, and situated like an oasis in the midst of a comparative desert. No tigers are supposed to have been in the vicinity for many years, but on the 18th November one of these animals was found to have occupied the compound of a vacant bungalow. Here the beast was discovered by Captain R. G. Burton, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, whose orderly was attacked and severely mauled. On this occasion, in the dusk of the evening, the tiger escaped wounded, and left cantonments under cover of the darkness. For several days it was sought for in vain, but was not heard of again until the 23rd instant, when an unfortunate villager was seized by it and mortally wounded in a field of millet five miles from Jalna. On this occasion also the animal escaped in the high crops and grass in which it had taken refuge. But on the 27th November it met with retribution. On that day it was tracked by Captain Burton to a valley thirteen miles from Jalna, and was there killed by that officer accompanied by Lieutenant Lane of the same regiment. The final encounter with the tiger, rendered furious by its wound, was not unattended by danger and would, probably have resulted in disaster to one or other of the sportsmen but for the pluck of Captain Burton's bull-terrier, which brought the animal to bay and was severely wounded in the encounter.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL O'SULLIVAN's proposals regarding the defensive positions in Chitral writes a contemporary are now under consideration by the Home Government. Whatever they are we trust that they will in no way favour an impression that we intend permanently to locate a strong garrison in those regions. An unhappy necessity took us to Chitral, and an unwelcome obligation has retained us there for a season ; but these facts should by no means cloud the main contention which all broad minded frontier authorities hold, that the sooner we release our troops from the exceedingly false position they now hold in those regions the better. Chitral should no doubt be a watch tower of the empire, but the construction of extensive fortifications in the valley and the locking up of a large garrison there would be not only a strategic but a political blunder also. What is necessary in dealing with a great problem like the defence of an empire is to keep the attention rigidly fixed on the larger issues, to observe especially main lines of attack or defence, and carefully to avoid being led astray by the many side issues which must naturally arise. It is an axiom in defensive operations that dispersion which aims at defending all possible roads of approach saves none in the end, whereas a system which keeps the defensive troops concentrated near main lines of advance and delegates only detachments to watch the less important points gives the best chance of ultimate success. A brigade wasted in holding a fortified cantonment at Chitral might help to win a battle at Kabul, and it must also be remembered that a division may be needed to succour that isolated brigade at the very time when troops can least be spared for such a purpose.

THE following are among recently proved wills :—Sir James Bain, £284,215 ; Mr. Ralph Disraeli, £34,795 ; Henry, third Earl of Effingham, £12,866 ; Mr. Charles William Harrison, £69,706 Mr. Joseph Spawforth, £143,481 ; Mr. John Swain, £37,911.

THE "Daily Chronicle's" Washington correspondent sends details of the new American naval programme. Thirteen vessels are to be constructed in the next three years, at a cost of ten million sterling. The construction of thirty-six torpedo boats and destroyers had already been ordered.

TRUTH has it on satisfactory authority that the gentleman who committed suicide immediately after Mrs Langworthy's sudden death in Paris recently, was the lady's husband, Mr. Edward Martin Langworthy. There must, therefore, have been a reconciliation between the two.

Surely the most wonderful procession in the world is that of the Persians, who carry the bones of their ancestors to "the gates of Paradise" at the feet of their great saint at Kerbela. In front rides the picturesque leader, perched high on a very tall camel, swarthy and turbaned, the blue in his garments proclaiming him to be descended from the Prophet. Following him are the "carriers of the dead," each at the head of a string of mules carrying the remains entrusted to them by those who could not come themselves. Each carries two bodies, one slung on either side, pannier-wise. Some of the corpses are intact, thermetically sealed in cases ; but few can afford this. So the pious Persian who desires to give effect to the last wish of his departed parents waits until nothing of their remains is left but the skeleton, which is then, swathed in bandages, mummy fashion, and handed over to the muleteers to be taken to the gates of Paradise. At the tail end of the procession is a crowd of all sorts of people—a motley lot indeed. Mostly they are of the classes either too poor or too greedy to pay for their conveyance. Some of the devout carry the bones of their progenitors in bags dangling from the saddle, rattling as they move along. Others lump them in a sack on the camel they bestride, and ensconce themselves comfortably atop of a father's or mother's remains. There are miserly Persians who have made their wives companions of the journey the ladies being perched on one side of the donkeys they ride, so as nicely to counterbalance the mummified skeleton of a father-in-law that dangles from the other. In the evenings the remains of the dead are stacked up like a rampart around the camp, and the travellers spend a very cheerful time to atone for the discomforts of a three week's journey. They drink tea by the gallon, talk scandal by the hour, and smoke without cessation. The mountebanks found in every Persian town trot out their performing bears and trained donkeys for their amusement, and the pilgrims roar with laughter when the donkey is dressed up to imitate a lawyer or a priest. Dancing girls also perform to them, and strolling minstrels will sing: they also delight in the native Punch and Judy show finding much amusement in the profane mimicry in which Mr. Punch indulges. At the journey's end the guardians of the sanctuary take charge of the remains, undertaking, for a consideration, to inter them at the gates of Paradise.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY DESIGNATE.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A STEADY EXCHANGE.

RAILWAYS TO THE FORE.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

Lord Curzon, speaking at a luncheon given at the P. and O. Offices to-day, dwelt on the importance of speedy sea communication. He did not share the opinion that India in the last resort was only defensible by vast trunk lines for, he believed, that the defence of India depended upon the improvement of the steamer lines, the maintenance of British supremacy in the Mediterranean and the retention and freedom of the Suez Canal.

He prophesied a great development of commercial enterprise in India, and believed that capital would flow thither more freely if we could establish stability of exchange, a problem to which any incoming Viceroy should turn his attention.

Lord Curzon said he was amazed at the appeals made in the past year to lend British Credit for speculative undertakings in foreign countries with tottering Governments, when the claims of India, a country rich and undeveloped, are incomparably more imperious.

His lordship then dwelt upon the extraordinary recuperative power of Indian trade, and speaking of Indian railways he hoped to see the mileage exceed 25,000 before he quitted the Viceroyalty.

In concluding his speech the Viceroy designate said he saw no cause to despair of India's business or finance, the interests of which he would do his utmost to further during his term of office, and he rejoiced to have Lord George Hamilton as a co-operator.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

Parliament assembles on 7th February.

THE CAPE CONTRIBUTION TO THE NAVY.

UNANIMOUS VOTE.

The Bill providing for an annual contribution of £30,000 by the Cape to the British Navy has passed the second reading in the House of Assembly, both parties of the Cape Parliament heartily supporting the vote.

COLONIAL FINANCES.

FREE GRANTS TO THE WEST INDIES.

Mr. Chamberlain announces a free grant of £40,000 to Barbados, and £25,000 to St. Vincent, as well as a loan of £50,000 to each Island.

AMERICA AND HER NEW POSSESSIONS.

PREPARING TO HOLD THEM.

The Hon. Mr. Alger, United States Secretary of War, recommends recruiting a portion of the new troops from the natives of the Antilles and Philippines, and building a railway throughout Cuba at an estimated cost of twenty million dollars.

GERMANY PREPARING FOR PEACE.

FORTY THOUSAND MEN WANTED.

A Bill will be presented at the next session of the Reichstag to increase the German Army by 15,000 men annually, until a total increase of 40,000 is reached.

It is also proposed to add 48 new field batteries.

THE GORDON MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

It is announced that the fund for the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, already amounts to upwards of £60,000.

ROYAL VISIT TO NETLEY.

The Queen, who was accompained by General Lord Kitchener, visited Netley hospital this afternoon, when her Majesty presented medals to the wounded soldiers from the Soudan.

FRANCE AND THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

The "Deloncle" announces that a French group has guaranteed funds to establish a French College at Khartoum, and a Marchand school at Fashoda.

OPENING OF THE JAPANESE PARLIAMENT.

The Japanese Diet was opened yesterday. His Majesty the Emperor was not present at the opening ceremony owing to illness.

The Imperial message recommended measures for placing the finances of the country on a sound basis,

REWARD FOR GALLANTRY.

Surgeon William J. Milliard, Royal Navy, has received the Victoria Cross for gallantry at Candia during the late massacre.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Transport Dunera, has arrived at Southampton.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA DEC. 3.

Extensions of leave have been granted to Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, I. M. S. for six months; Major Thompson, 1st Bombay Cavalry, Captain Wintle 15th Bombay Cavalry and Lieutnant Munn, 36th Bombay Infantry for 3 months; Captain Waymouth 43rd Bombay Infantry, Captain Reed, 2nd Madras Cavalry and Lieutenant Hawksley R. E. two months; Major Gotte 7th Bombay Infantry, 5 weeks. On his return from leave Lieutenant Bunbury R. E. is posted to the Punjab Command, Military Works. Lieutenant Tandy R. E. is transferred for temporary duty with the Khyber brigade. Lieutenant Colonel Beaver, R. A. M. C, will probably receive promotion shortly.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.

POONA, DEC. 4.

The weather at Poona has been somewhat unsettled for the past few days. The sky is cloudy and the atmosphere close. There have been slight showers of rain. The evening to-day, has been close, and all day there have been heady clouds. Shortly after four a thunderstorm came on lasting some time.

PLAGUE AT BELGAUM.

Mrs. Boyd, wife of Assistant Collector Boyd of Belgaum, has been seized with plague at that city.

THE TRANSFRONTIER DISTURBANCE.

THE MAD FAKIR DECLINES TO FIGHT.

RETIREMENT ON SHERFALAM.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHAKDARA, DEC. 3.

No fighting has taken place between the Nawab of Dir and the Mad Fakir since the Fakir began his retirement.

The restless feeling which prevailed in Swat and Bajour is subsiding, the tribes in the Lower Swat responding to Major Dean's efforts to keep peace.

LATER,

No development has taken place. The Fakir has retired to Sherfalam six miles off.

DEC. 4.

Fighting has occurred at Behar, between the Fakir and the Paind Khel, at the foot of the Swatai Kandan watershed, between Neagari and Sobujni Valleys. The Barhogai Jargas arrived at the camp from the Upper Swat a fact which shows the Fakir's great influence. Our squadron is reconnoitering the left bank of the river and moves to Thanna to-morrow.

The camps remains here to-morrow. The Fakir is reported to be in considerable force entrenched behind Sangars. The Painda Khels intend attacking him.

TROOPS IN READINESS AT NOWSHERA.

SIMLA, DEC. 3.

The Royal West Surrey Regiment has reached Nowshera. Orders have been issued for all other movements to be held in abeyance for the present, all however to remain in readiness.

RETURN OF THE BOMBAY RIFLES.

The wing of the 4th Bombay Rifles is leaving East Africa and is expected to reach Bombay in the British India steamer Canara about the nineteenth instant.

THE JALNA COMPANY EXERCISE ABANDONED.

The proposed Hyderabad Contingent Camp of instruction near Jalna has been cancelled on sanitary grounds.

THE following troops have been ordered to move to Nowshera forthwith: 47th Field Battery from Mian Mir; No. 1 (British) Mountain Battery, No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, and Royal West Surrey Regiment all from Rawalpindi; Royal Sussex Regiment from Sialkot and Amritsar; 14th Gurkha Rifles from Bakloh; 1st Bengal Lancers from Lucknow; 15th Bengal Lancers from Ferozepore. The Malakand Field Force will consist of the above batteries and regiments together with the following units already on or beyond the frontier:— No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery; two squadrons of the 10th Bengal Lancers; No. 4 Company Madras Sappers and Miners; 19th, 21st and 30th Punjab Infantry, 38th Dogras, Guides Infantry and 3rd Bombay Infantry. The troops ordered to garrison the Malakand, Dargai and Chakdara are: two squadrons of the 10th Bengal Lancers from Nowshera, 25th and 31st Punjab Infantry from Rawalpindi and Sialkote.

As a result of the orders for mobilisation, certain movements in relief will be carried out. The South Wales Borderers from Chakrata, Royal Highlanders from Sitapur and Benares, 23rd Gurkhas from Lansdowne, and No. 3 Company Begal Sappers and Miners from Rurki will all move to Rawalpindi; the Somersetshire Light Infantry from Rawalpindi to Sialkote and Amritsar; the 2nd Bengal Infantry from Agra to Sialkote; the 8th Madras Infantry from Barrackpore to Agra; the 5th Bengal Cavalry from Cawnpore to Lucknow; and two squadrons of the 17th Bengal Cavalry from Mian Mir to Ferozepore.

There is no news of importance to-day regarding the movements of the tribal gathering under the Mad Fakir, but the outlook must be considered a threatening one, otherwise orders would not have been issued for the mobilisation of a Field Force. This is a precautionary measure in the first instance, but after the experience gaind last year, the military authorities are bound to be prepared for operations on a large scale. The present outbreak is so far confined to one section of the borderland, but the rapidity with which fanatical feeling spreads among the Pathan tribesmen has to be taken into account. We may hear at any moment that the Bajour. Mamund and Utman Khel clans have joined the Fakir, and that communication with Dir and Chitral has been cut off. The rapid concentration of a second brigade in Lower Swat would therefore seem to be a necessity, even though General Reid's Column at Chakdara has not yet been attacked.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

HIS EXCELLENCY AT PALANPUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, DEC. 3.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst and staff arrived here at 11 o'clock last night though the arrival was private. They were met at the station by Mr. Silcock, General Percy Smith, Mr. Fitzgerald, His Highness the Dewan, Mr. Mirza Abbas, Rao Bahadur Dullabhji and others. A salute of 17 guns was fired this morning to announce his Excellency's arrival. At 9 this morning his Excellency held a durbar and invested his Highness the Dewan Sir Shermohomedkhanji with the insignia of Knights Grand Commander of the Indian Empire. The durbar was a splendid one. After eleven his Excellency received the visit of the Dewan Sahib and his officers when Nazars were presented. At 1 there was a dejeuner when his highness proposed the usual toasts. At 2 o'clock a return visit was paid to the Dewan Sahib. His Excellency thence drove to the station and started for Bombay by the mail train under the usual salute. The whole affair went off most successfully through the indefatigable exertions of the Political Superintendent, Mr. Fitzgerald. The illuminations last night were splendid and will be repeated to-night. There will be a state banquet to-night where at the Deesa officers and others are invited. Fireworks will follow.

This morning His Excellency the governor held a Chapter of the Order of the Indian Empire, at which he invested Sir Sher Muhammad Khan, Dewan of Palanpore with the Knight Commandership of the Indian Empire. After the formal exchange of visits the Governor left for Bombay.

DEC. 4.

Before Lord Sandhurst started yesterday, his Highness the Dewan announced his intention to found a dispensary in Deesa town, to be called The Sandhurst Dispensary. To this Lord Sandhurst gracefully consented.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, this morning.

HONGKONG, DEC. 3.

The P. and O. Company's s s Java, (Extra), left here to-day, for London direct.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 2,

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 2 18-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 3-4 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-8
Bar Silver	27 7-16

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

THE Plague Commission, composed of Professor T. R. Fraser, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, President; Mr. J. P. Hewett, C. I. E., I. C. S., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department; Professor A. E. Wright, M. D., Professor of Pathology in the Army School, Netley; Mr. A. Cumine, I. C. S., of the Bombay Presidency; Dr. M. A. Ruffer of the Egyptian Sanitary Department; and Mr. C. J. Halifax, Secretary, assembled on Saturday in the Council Hall of the Secretariat.

DR. JENNINGS' EVIDENCE.

Captain Jennings, I. M. S., Supervising Medical Officer in charge of the Railway Medical Inspection, was the first witness called. He described the arrangements made at the different railway stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies for the purpose of detecting plague cases and inspecting passengers. Passengers detained in the trains sometimes attempted to evade inspection. Witness had the opportunity of observing treatment of plague cases with antitoxin serum prepared in the Imperial Institute at St. Petersburgh. It was brought into Bombay by Dr. Jassenski, who tried it in the Parel Hospital. The serum gave negative results. At the conclusion of Dr. Jennings' evidence the President recognised in him an old pupil of the Edinburgh College and expressed his pleasure at meeting him again.

DR. WEIR'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Weir was then further examined. In reply to the President he said that whenever a conspicuously insanitary house was brought to the notice of the Executive Engineer of the Municipality, he took steps to have improvements made in it under the Epidemic Diseases Act. If only small improvements were found to be necessary, they were carried out by the plague officers themselves. At present improvement had been proceeding in a considerable number of houses. Practically it was not possible to effect such improvements on a large scale at once. Under the projected amendments of the Municipal Act, they had proposed to be invested with large powers in this respect. Sanitary improvements of dwellings in Bombay had begun to be carried out on a large scale since the outbreak of plague only. Previous to that the work of improvement was being done slowly. Before the Epidemic Diseases Act came into force, the Municipality did not possess sufficient powers to deal with this matter. As a matter of fact they had less power under the present Municipal than under the previous Act. Coming to the origin of the plague, witness said he had no doubt that the disease was imported into Bombay, but he could not exactly say from whence. His impression was that the disease was endemic in many parts of India, as for instance in Kathiawar, Upper Bengal, and near the Himalayas. His reasons for saying this was that cases of fever with bubo similar to plague, had frequently come under the observation of native practitioners. He thought that the disease had been probably imported into Bombay either by sea or by people from Upper India. Some years ago, great mortality occurred among rats in Bombay, and it was then found that they had been poisoned by a quantity of linseed and other seeds which had been shipped to Bombay and stored up in a granary. As far as he knew it was the only instance in which rats had died in Bombay in large numbers before the year 1896. His opinion was that the spread of disease depended chiefly on the agency of the rats. He also thought that the danger of infection being carried through human beings was not so great, as the danger of its being spread by means of articles of food or merchandize, which were infected by mice. He had come to the conclusion that people of the poorer classes were less likely to carry infection, than well-to-do people, because the poor people, passed much of their time in open air and their clothes were exposed to the heat of the sun. The disease was generally contracted from the abrasions between the toes. He thought that dirt or dust killed the plague microbes, and the poor people, who walked in dust and lived as it were in dirt were less liable to be infected, than those who avoided dust.

Examined by Mr. Hewett, witness said he believed the disease was plague, before Dr. Viegas brought the matter to his notice. Although the Medical Board at Calcutta had declared that the cases, which occurred in Calcutta, were not those of plague, his consultation with Dr. Simpson on the matter led him to conclude that they were cases of plague. Ever since the outbreak of plague in 1896 the city had not been completely free from it. People did not now conceal cases of plague as before. There was at present segregation accommodation for 7,700. People were not allowed to go back to houses marked U. H. H. (unfit for human habitation). Tiles from the roofs of infected houses were removed to admit of light and air, and the floors were dug up to expose the soil to the continued action of the air. The new City Improvement scheme, which was estimated to cost about five crores of rupees, would, when actualy brought into operation, improve the sanitation of the town, and good, airy substantial buildings being constructed under that scheme, might reduce the chances of plague breaking out in such places. Witness then described the system of the registration of deaths in Bombay, stating that the medical men in charge of cemeteries did not always examine dead bodies. Before the plague broke out in Bombay, in about ninety per cent of the number of deaths there were no medical certificates given. Witness gave an instance in which an old Parsee lady was believed to have contracted plague by touching a dead rat. The proportion of cases among segregated people was very much smaller than among those who were not segregated. Witness knew by experience where the plague would jump next, and accordingly took measures in advance. The course of the plague depended upon where the rats moved. He could not give an absolute logical proof of how the plague travelled. When there was a case, and they had no clear evidence to show that it was plague, they often had to presume that the man suffered from plague.

MR. DU BOULAY'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Du Boulay, Deputy Municipal Commissioner, who is at present in charge of Plague operations in Bombay, described the procedure in regard to the removal of plague cases to hospitals and of contacts to the segregation camps. He said that people now went to the segregation camps much more willingly than they used to do before. Inoculation amongst the poor people had been encouraged by the Municipal Commissioner, by offering to compensate them for the loss of wages they would have to suffer during the time they were laid up with fever. About 25,000 persons had been inoculated in Bombay. There were more than 50,000 rats destroyed, the men destroying them being paid by the Municipality.

The Commission then adjourned till Monday morning.

ARRIVAL OF LADY SANDHURST.

ON Saturday morning her Excellency Lady Sandhurst arrived in Bombay from Europe by the P. and O. mail steamer Peninsular and landed at the Apollo Bunder. Captain Berkeley-Levett. A.-D.-C. to Lord Sandhurst, who returned to Bombay from Kathiawar on Friday, went on board the mail steamer in a Government steam-launch and escorted her Excellency to the Bunder, where Lady Sandhurst was met by Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, and Captain Crawford, Acting Commandant of the Governors's Body-Guard. Lady Sandhurst, attended by Captain Levett, then drove to Government House, Malabar Point.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B, B. Royal Asiatic Society Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 30th ultimo, when Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The election of the following new member was announced:—Dr. Sangata Ramkarma, medical adviser to Chief of Jobnere (Jeypore State) Rajputana (R, M, R,) via Phalera.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—To the Library.

From Wien—Mittheilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien Band XXVIII, Heft, II.

The Honorary Secretary then read a paper on curious tenets and practices of a certain class of Fakirs in Bengal, by Moulavi Abdul Wali, Sailkupa, District Jessore, the full text of which will be published in the following journal of the Society.

A vote of thanks to the author for this interesting paper and customary compliment to the Chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN D. R. ADYE, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been granted permission to proceed to Russia after passing the preliminary language-test. Major D. S. Lewis, 7th Madras Infantry, is also permitted to go to Russia to complete his studies.

CAPTAIN R. J. BENTINCK, Staff Corps, has been recommended by a Medical Board for return to duty from the temporary half-pay list. He will return to the effective list of the Bombay Command.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN BOMBAY.

A MAD PARSEE STABS HIS FAMILY.

A SHOCKING tragedy was enacted at Cheera Bazar on Saturday night when a Parsee, who is believed to be insane, stabbed his two young children, his wife, and his old mother, and then attempted to take his own life. The facts connected with this terrible deed are indeed affecting, and it stands without a parallel in the history of the Parsees in Bombay. At about half-past six on Saturday evening, cries of "murder murder" were heard proceeding from a house at Cheera Bazar on the Girgaum Road. The neighbours rushed into the house whence the cries proceeded, and a most ghastly and dismal scene presented itself to their sight. A middle-aged Parsee with a knife covered with blood in his hand, was standing in a small dark room, while his aged mother and two children of tender age were lying on the floor in a pool of blood, which was issuing from the wounds inflicted upon them. The cowardly deed, which moved the hearts of the spectators, seemed to have been committed in a cold-blooded manner. On seeing the neighbours rush into the house, the man attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself, but he was caught by a Parsee before he could accomplish his object. The news of the tragic occurence was at once communicated to the police, who removed the wounded persons to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where one of the girls died of the injuries inflicted upon her by her father. The mother of the supposed mad man is lying in the hospital in a precarious state, very little hope being entertained of her recovery. The dying statement of two of the victims was taken by Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. It appears from the facts elicited in the evidence before the Magistrate and the Coroner, that the assassin whose name is Dinshaw Edulji Randeria, was a prey to a delusion. He made himself uneasy and unhappy by suspecting the fidelity of his wife, whom he accused of spoiling his daughters by neglecting their moral education. Last year he behaved in a most extraordinary and wild manner, causing a great deal of anxiety to his family. On the 7th September he was removed to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, where he progressed satisfactorily and the symptoms of insanity soon began to disappear. On the 21st of October he was discharged from the Asylum. Dinshaw was a turban-folder by profession. After his release from the asylum, he did not live with his family. He used to go to his house occasionally On Saturday evening at about half past six o'clock he went to his house, took off his coat and sat on a chair. His mother asked him if he wanted his meal but he did not reply. The mother went into an inner room to bring his meal, but shortly after she heard screams of her grand daughter and ran up to the room where Dinshaw and his daughters were sitting. She saw her two grand-daughters, Navajbai and Heerabai, lying in a pool of blood. She ran to their assistance when Dinshaw assaulted her, inflicting a wound on her abdomen, Kalibai the wife of Dinshaw then ran up to the assistance of her children when the lunatic stabbed her also. A neighbour who had heard the screams, went into the house, when he saw Dinshaw attempting to stab himself, but the neighbour snatched away the knife from his hand in time and prevented him from destroying himself. By this time the whole locality was astir, and the police appeared on the scene. They put Dinshaw under arrest, and removed him, with his mother, wife and daughters, to the Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital where, on admission it was ascertained that the injuries to the wife and one of the daughters Navajbai were not of a serious nature. But Heerabai the other daughter and Soonabai the mother of Dinshaw, were in a precarious condition. Heerabai had an incised wound about six inches long extending from above the umbilicus, about one inch from the right side of the umbilicus in an upward direction towards the left side, so about three inches below the left arm-pit. The intestines protruded through the wound. She was collapsed and in a dying condition. After her admission to the hospital she vomitted blood and died at 3 a.m. yesterday. Soonabai, is sixty years of age, and has an incised wound about three inches long below the right axilla. The wound is about five and a quarter inches long, the eighth rib is fractured and the liver exposed. She has also several incised superficial wounds about her body. On admission to the hospital she stated that she was stabbed by her son Dinshaw. She further stated that she had also received the injuries in her effort to snatch the knife from her son's hand. She is suffering from a severe-shock and is pulseless.

Nanabai the youngest daughter of Dinshaw is only nine years of age and attends school. She has an incised wound about half an inch long below the left knee joint. She has another incised wound about half an inch long on the ball of the left thumb, but the injuries are not of any serious nature.

Kolibai the wife of Dinshaw is thirty two years of age. She has several incised wounds on the fingers of her hands, and in all the wounds the muscles were severed, and she said that they were caused by her husband when she attempted to snatch a knife from his hands. She is on a fair way to recovery.

Dinshaw Edduljee Randeria, the prepetrator of this atrocious deed, is forty-three years of age. He has an incised wound about half an inch long and quarter of an inch deep situated about two inches above the umbilicus. He has also a superficial wound about an inch long on the left-side of the chest, inner side, about an inch and a quarter below the left nipple. He stated that the wounds were inflicted by himself as one Hormasji came to catch him.

The Hospital authorities, looking to the precarious condition of two of the victims informed the police accordingly, and Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate was sent for, and recorded the dying deposition of Heerabai and Soonabai.

Heerabai was very brief in her statement. She only said that she was stabbed by her father but she did not know the reason. Her father had a knife in his hand with which he stabbed her

Soonabai deposed that Dinshaw came to her house at 7 a.m., on Saturday, and took off his coat and sat on a chair. She asked him if he wanted his meal but he did not reply. Deponent went to bring food when she heard screams and came back to the front room, when she found both her grand-children Navajbai and Heerabai, in a pool of blood. The whole floor was covered with blood. Dinshaw had a knife in his hand. Deponent caught hold of his hand when he stabbed her on the right side of the abdomen. Dinshaw's wife, Kolibai, ran up to her children and he stabbed her also. A neighbour, named Hormasji Sorabji Diventree, came there, to whom Dinshaw said, "Hormasji don't you interfere." Hormasji saw Dinshaw lying on his cot and inflicting wounds on his stomach. With great difficulty Hormasji succeeded in snatching the knife out of Dinshaw's hands which Hormasji made over to a Mahomedan whom he thought to be a policeman, Dinshaw who was present when his mother made her statement refused to cross-examine her, but made a statement that his mother made *zoolum* on his two daughters, and that he was glad to see that the death of his mother was approaching. Dinshaw on his recovery will be charged before Mr. Slater at the Esplanade Police Court.

THE CORONER'S ENQUIRY.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an enquiry at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital yesterday morning, on view of the deceased Heerabai. Maneckji Rustomji Daruwalla part-proprietor of the Temple Bar Hotel said, that he knew the deceased who was the daughter of Dinshaw Edulji Randeria, a distant relative of the witness, She was about seven years of age and lived with her mother and her paternal grand-mother at Cheera Bazar on the third floor of a house. Another daugther of Dinshaw named Mavajbai also lived with them. She was about ten years of age. On Saturday night at about nine o'clock witness, in consequence of information received, proceeded to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where he saw the deceased lying in a ward. She was unable to speak. Witness also saw Dinshaw's mother Soonabai, his wife Kolibai and his other daughter Navajbai in the same ward. For the last twelve months Dinshaw had not been living with his wife and family, and there had been a dispute between them. Dinshaw charged his wife with giving bad training to his children. He had no other children besides the deceased and Mavajbai. Dinshaw told witness that he had taken his two daughters to Dr. Bahadoorji to be examined, and that the doctor refused to examine them unless they were accompanied by a female relative or friend. Dinshaw further told witness that he had called Dr. Khory to see his daughters, and the Doctor said that they were only suffering from fever. Dinshaw was a particular friend of witness, and witness used to help him in every possible way. Whenever Dinshaw was in any trouble he used to seek advice of the witness. Dinshaw was detained in the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba from 5th September to 31st October 1897, and witness paid the bills for his case and maintainance during that time. The Superintendent of the asylum wanted to keep Dinshaw a little longer, but witness applied for his discharge and took him out. Witness took Dinshaw to the asylum in September 1897 as a private patient, on the advice of a doctor who had been attending him. Witness did not inform the police that he had taken him out. About six months ago Dinshaw informed witness that he had been to Dhobie Talao Police Station to ask for police assistance because he was being worried and annoyed at home, and that about five or six months ago he had applied to superintendent Brewin to assist him in getting the opinion of Dr. Sidney Smith about his daughter, and that police assistance had been refused him. Dinshaws father, who died at the age of seventy two, was insane. He was never in an asylum but was looked after at home. He was insane for the last ten or twelve years of his life. The packet produced was addressed to witness and two others Bomonshaw Cursetji and Diviar Kekobad in Dinshaw's handwriting. The packet was dated the 2nd instant and in the letter which contained it Dinshaw asked witness to forgive him for all the trouble he had given him for the last year and a half, and he enclosed some certificates in the Parsee Life Mutual Assocation which he had taken from him. In the letter Dinshaw also asked witness to attend the last rites at his funeral, and stated that he could not bare his wife's misconduct. He also asked to keep his landlord and his (Dinshaw's) brother from the funeral. He further directed that all his furniture should be sold, his debts paid and any balance remaining to be paid to his uncle Pallonji.

Further enquiry was then adjourned till Thursday at the Esplanade Police Court.

THE *TIMES* EDITION OF THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA,

LAST spring "The Times" (London) undertook the publication of a reprint of the Ninth Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica at a considerable reduction in price and upon specially advantageous terms. The price was, in fact, less than half the publisher's catalogue price; and the terms included the novel feature of delivery of the entire work of 25 volumes upon payment of one guinea. This offer was eagerly accepted by the public, and the first reprint, although a very large one, was soon exhausted, and another reprint at a higher price was prepared.

"The Times" reprint soon became known wherever English-speaking people are found; and the numerous enquiries from India have encouraged the publishers to make special arrangements for Indian subscriptions, and to extend to residents in India the feature of monthly payments which has proved so popular at home.

THE TAYLOR-CARRINGTON COMPANY.

ON Saturday evening the Taylor-Carrington Company gave their opening performance at the Tivoli Theatre before a very crowded house, Long before the appointed hour for the performance, the theatre was crowded in all parts, and those who had not booked their tickets early were disappointed and were unable to secure seats. The orchestra was so much crowded that there was not a single seat available though several extra seats were provided. The piece selected for the evening, was the "Niobe," production of Harry Paulton's successful London extravaganza. Ella Carrington sustained the part of Niobe in an admirable manner. When all performed their parts so well it is invidious to select a single artiste for praise; but it may be mentioned that Mr. Charlie Taylor and Mrs. Lyons were seen to their best in the performance of their respective parts. The scene of the statue coming to life was excellently portrayed. The performance, which delighted the hearts of the appreciative and enthusiastic audience was, on the whole, most successful and concluded with a musical melange in which the young and talented Australian prima donna, Miss Laira Roberts also took part. To-night the company performs the great burlesque, Tommy Atkins, when it is hoped the public will accord the same hearty reception which it received on Saturday night.

A correspondent writes;—Those experienced caterers for the amusement loving public Mr. Charlie Taylor and Miss Ella Carrington must have felt very pleased when the curtain rose at the Tivoli Theatre on Saturday night and disclosed to them an audience which crowded the theatre both upstairs and down stairs. If there was any room for regret in the managerial heart, it must have been at the absence of room in the auditorium for numbers of intending patrons who were crowded out, The performance of Niobe was a very conclusive proof of the abilities of the star performers, and at the same time showed in very convincing manner that the company in support is a very sterling one, Farcical comedy, if not evenly acted, falls very flatly; but the Taylor-Carrington Company play well into each others hands, with the result that the audience roared with laughter without having time to think of the why or wherefore: Miss Ella Carrington as Niobe acted in a semi-tragic manner which was irresistibly funny and her air of queenly bearing and ponderous way of speaking emphasised the effect of her acting. Miss Grant as a very knowing school girl was piquant and smart and the pertness of her manner towards Helen the ogre of the play, which by the way was capitally acted by Mrs. Lyons caused great amusement. Miss Kitty Mansell was ladylike as Mrs. Dunn and acted with remarkable ease for so young an artiste. Mr. Charlie Taylor created roars of laughter by his rendering of the part of Peter Dunn. His quiet method of comedy is exactly adapted to the delineation of American character, and being a very skilful dialect actor Mr. Taylor spoke of the "New York City talk" to a nicety. The other characters were well represented, and in the latter portion of the programme Miss Laura Roberts, who is a singer just from Australia, created a most favourable impression by her rendering of selections from several of the latest musical plays. To-night there will be an entire change of bill the attraction being the burlesque and "Tommy Atkins" in which Mr. Taylor and Miss Carrington will appear supported by the full strength of the company.

THE FLYING JORDANS:

SATURDAY'S NEW SENSATION.

It must have been particularly gratifying to the Flying Jordans to view the extraordinary concourse of people which they succeeded in attracting at their two entertainments on Saturday. At the matinee there was an overflowing audience of young folks while at the evening performance, the management were reluctantly compelled to turn hundreds from the doors, so great is the enthusiasm aroused, by the remarkably clever performances of this fine combination, it being estimated that between 5 and 6 thousand paid for admission. The "piece. de resistance" of Saturday's performance was the truly sensational dive for life by the charming and graceful Miss Maria Jordan, whose daring leap from the dome of the canvas as into the arms of her partner, is certainly a feat, as daring as it is sensational and little wonder that it caused such a furore in London recently. This feat alone will serve to attract enormous houses throughout the week. A new comer was introduced in Miss. Ruby Kendall, who proved a particularly attractive and charming serio-comic artiste. The Flying Jordans will appear each evening throughout the week, and will doubtless draw large audiences each evening.

THE GAEKWAR'S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETT."

SIR,—Kindly allow me to say that it is highly desirable that Plague Authorities in India may know of one patent remedy adopted in Sidhpur, Sawly, &c., in the gaekwary territories, which is known to have arrested the progress of plague in those towns. It is also now resorted to in Baroda City where casual plague cases occur, the general mortality showing some tendency to increase. His Highness the Gaekwar deserves credit for having gone out of the beaten path and caused this measure to be adopted, which formed one of the main points in a practical plague brochure favourably reviewed by you the other day. This plan now requires to be widely known. It is simple and cheap. When plague cases are suspected, or malarial fever indicates premonitary symptoms of plague, the Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Sumshudin J. Suleman, who is one of the able and humane hearted officers of the state, the presiding genius of its Medical administration, distributes, under the orders of the Administration, adequate quantities of pills prepared thus—Quinine, grains 2; Ipecacuanha, gr. 1-4; Camphor, gr. 1-4; Carbolic Acid, M. 1-4. I learn that people take to this kind, as it does not interfere with their religious prejudice, Disinfection, Segregation, &c., being carried on as usual, and when required. I should think this forestalling remedy to be an important adjunct to Dr. Haffkine's Inoculation, and Dr. Lustig's Curative Serum, in that neither Inoculation nor the other remedy is available on a very large scale. This plan, if found fully successful, cannot but nip a score of plague evils and terrors in the bud.—Yours, &c.

OFFICIAL PLAGUE AUTHORITY.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—December 3.

10 p.m.	80·3

SUNDAY—December 4.

6 a.m.	79·2
10 a.m.	82·5
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	84·5

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

THE Viceroy designate and Lady Curzon of Kedleston met with a very cordial and even enthusiastic welcome from the inhabitants of Southport to whom they paid a farewell visit on Monday. Although the occasion was non-political, no one can find fault with Lord Curzon for having consented to a special meeting of conservatives, kept distinct from the other festivities. Southport no doubt owes something to him, but Lord Curzon owes perhaps more to Southport; for if they had dropped his political acquaintance, instead of standing by him for three years, his political advancement might not have been so rapid and unimpeded. In one of the addresses prevented to him—that of the inhabitants generally—the hope was expressed that Lord Curzon's tenure of office as Viceroy of India may conduce to the increased welfare of the native races, and still further strengthen the loyalty which binds the Estern Empire to the mother country. This is a very commendable sentiment; but the good people of Southport should not in this connection speak of England as the "mother country." The expression, though proper, pleasing and almost pathetic when applied in reference to the colonies, in no way describes England's relation to her Eastern Empire. Lord Curzon in replying expressed his "entire concurrence" in the words used by the spokesmen of the Reception Committee. This gentleman observed that he was only stating the wishes of a large number of the people of Lancashire, when he said that they desired that consistently with guarding the Empire, the fullest possible liberty should be given to the subject races. It is satisfactory to know from his own lips that Lord Curzon is determined to shake off the baneful influence of the House of commons, and not to become that "most incongruous of all phenomena, a talking Viceroy." By the time he leaves for India, he will have had, one would think, sufficient talking to last him for the rest of his life. I may add that one of the later and not the least of his engagements, is a luncheon, which the Chairman and the Directors of the P. and O. Company are giving in his honour, at their offices in Leidenhall Street on Friday the 2nd December.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE NILE VALLEY.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech, delivered at Manchester, in the Free Trade Hall, under the joint auspices of the Manchester Conservative and Liberal-Unionist Associations, revived in the Fashoda incident an interest which was already failing. Nothing, indeed, has been more remarkable throughout the whole trouble with France than the equanimity with which the British nation appeared to regard a possible recourse to the final arbitrament of the sword. It was at no time the calm of indifference, but of fearless confidence; and the moment it was announced that the fresh Government had decided on evacuation and the withdrawal of their "emissaries of civilization." the British people accepted that decision in a spirit of dignified good-will, and went about their business with no grudges rankling in their minds. The Colonial Secretary, however, struck a true and instantly responsive note when he declared that "Fashoda is only a symbol. The great issue is the control of the whole valley of the Nile." The country had instinctively understood, and had indeed taken this for granted; but it was quick to approve the emphatic expression of the truth in direct words. No one here understands these words as a menace to our Republican neighbours, who, it is greatly to be regretted, seem to resent bitterly what is simply a clear declaration of a plain policy. Our good friends across the Channel have not goaded the British nation into exasperation by what Mr. Chamberlain very happily described as a policy of "pin-pricks;" but their irritating interference in all parts of the globe, has certainly provoked a spirit of restrained resentment; which has led to a fixed determination that we have had more than enough of it, and that the era of "graceful concessions" on our part has come to a definite conclusion.

"BAG AND BAGGAGE."

The final disappearance from Crete of the Standard of the Crescent, and the vanishing of every lingering shred and symbol of Ottoman authority and misrule, with the disappearance of the last Turkish soldiers from that "distressful isle" of the East, has been hailed with great satisfaction. After all, what Mr. Robert Wallace, M.P., characterised, in a characteristic speech in Edinburgh last year, as the "Admiralocracy," has triumphed, and triumphed, too where diplomacy achieved something very like complete and humiliating failure. The splendid services of Admiral Noel, who made it plain, even to the Turkish intellect, that he would stand no nonsense in the way of procrastination and evasion, have earned for him golden opinions on all sides. Popular opinion thoroughly endorses the honour which her Majesty has conferred upon the gallant sailor, of a Knight Commandership of Saint Michael and Saint George.

THE SOUDAN HONOURS.

The publication of the list of honours conferred upon the heroes of the latest Soudan campaign did not create a sensation, the honours not having been showered with such lavish prodigality as has occasionally been the case after one of our "little wars." So studied has been the moderation, that the paltry honour bestowed upon one gallant officer seems suspiciously like deliberate belittling, and has excited much bitter comment. It is nothing short of a disgrace that Colonel Macdonald, whose troops bore the brunt of the fighting at Omdurman, and who handled his men superbly, should have conferred upon him, in recognition of his heroic skill, the comparatively and slight reward of being made an aide-de-camp (extra) to the Queen. Lord Kitchener was blamed before for acknowledging Colonel Macdonald's services very tamely and half-heartedly, and matters have not been improved by the honours list.

THE UNION JACK AND THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Flashed under the Atlantic from our kith and kin on the farther side, continue to come plentiful indications that there is a growing belief in the good old idea that "blood is thicker than water." Banquets at which the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes are intertwined, and at which "God Save the Queen" and "Hail Columbia" are sung with equal enthusiasm, appear to be the order of the day—or night. At the banquet given at the Waldorf—Astoria Hotel, to General Mills, we have the General saying, in responding to the toast of his health, that "the war has given us reason and opportunity to appreciate our obligation to the Mother Country, for the dignified and powerful influence of the British Empire, in the maintanance of our principles and rights." Captain Paget was not slow in proving that the "British" could appreciate and reciprocate such warm and inspiring courtesy, for he said, "we shall be proud in the future, whenever we see the Stars and Stripes on a warship or a merchantman, for we shall show that we have on board, if not a brother, an ally."

LORD HERSCHELL IN NEW YORK.

The banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce, at Delmonicas, when the late Lord Chancellor of England was the chief guest, has attracted much attention here, owing to the significant expression of opinion displayed towards the Old Country. The remarkable change of national feeling which is indicated by the fact that the toast of "The Queen" was drunk standing, that the British National Anthem was played by the band and sung by the guests, and that both preceded the toast of "The President," is historically notable. Not less so was the enthusiastic reception accorded to Lord Herschell, and the tumultuous applause which greeted his declaration that "a bond unites Great Britain and the United States, such as joins no other nations." This, of course, might have been a mere platitude of after-dinner oratory, but Lord Herschell drove its practical significance home when he said, "may it not be possible at some future time, when either of us is menaced by a third party, who seriously threatens our prosperity and existence, that we, whatever differences may temporarily arise, will be ready to unite in the defence of each other against a stranger." If anything were wanting to emphasise the trend of opinion which is ever drawing the two great nations more closely together, it is surely to be found in the speech of the U. S. Attorney-General, who appeared on the same occasion as the Presidents spokesman.

THE U. S. ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND ENGLAND.

"The two nations," said Mr. Griggs, "have the same language, kindred and blood, and the same guarantees of liberty. We have not yet drunk out of the same canteen, but the time may come when we will suggest something stronger than a mere sympathetic alliance." These words were cheered vociferously by the American audience, and almost simultaneously a scene scarcely less significant was taking place at Washington, in the presence of the President. There, at the opening of the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy at the Columbian University, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had a magnificent reception from the students, when he entered the room which was decorated with mingled British and American flags. So it would appear that Lord Salisbury's cool and guarded reference to the United States, at the Guilhall, which gave considerable offence to Americans here, and which the newspapers have been anxiously trying to explain away, have in no way damped the ardour of the Americans at home.

MR. HOOLEY AND THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

There is great excitement at the Carlton in reference to the further and unexpected disclosures made in the Bankruptcy Court on Monday in connection with the Hooley case. The whilom Cleric ex-Liberal member for Brighton and idol of the Primrose Dames, the Right Hon'ble Sir William Thackeray Marriott, duly appeared before Mr. Registrar Hood, and duly denied that the famous cheque for £1,000 that he admits receiving from the fallen promoter, was what I believe, is in India called "illegal gratification;" in other words, the money was not paid to him for securing Mr. Hooley's election to the first and most exclusive of the political clubs. The court took note of Sir W. T. Marriott's contradiction; but the matter did not end there. The Official Receiver and Sir George Lewis, the latter on behalf of a Hooley creditor, took Sir William in hand and extracted some most curious information. They elicited the fact that Mr. Hooley, besides his contribution of £10,000 to the funds of the Conservative party, actually drew a cheque for £50,000, in order to procure a baronetcy. The cheque was made out in the name of Sir W. T. Marriott, and by him handed over to Mr. Middleton, the Schnadhurst of the Conservative party, in whose possession it remained until after the Diamond Jubilee, when it was returned. It was Mr. Hooley's great ambition to be included in the list of honours, as I suppose I must call them, bestowed in connection with the celebration of that great historical event. Sir William Marriott says that he and others told this interesting aspirant for high rank that the thing could not be done, while Mr. Hooley declares that the cheque was drawn at the former's suggestion, and that he wanted for himself £10,000 if it came off. Nobody at all behind the scenes is ignorant of the manner in which titles and other honours are bestowed in this country, even though we do make broad the phylacteries, and thank God that we are not like those other nations where political corruption is rampant; but this transaction is a very sordid one, even if Mr. Hooley's account of it is not correct in every particular. Well may the *Standard*, the representative of all that is respectable in the Conservative party said that the evidence given in the court of Mr. Registrar Hood five days ago, leaves an unpleasant taste in the mouth. Mr. Hooley's case is differentiated from that of the ordinary type of political plutocrats who blossom into baronets. They have generally had a long career in the House of Commons, as an excuse for their claim to honours into which they were not born and for which very often they have no qualification in both manners or education. Mr. Hooley had not even fought a single battle for "his Party." Does not the plea as to his having been told that he could not have his baronetcy rather savour of hypocrisy considering that Mr. Middleton kept the cheque in his safe until after the Jubilee honours had been settled and announced?

THE MACLEAN DINNER.

The dinner to be given to Mr. T. M. Maclean M.P., at the Hotel Cecil previous to his departure for India, has been definitely fixed for Thursday 8th December; and although no public intimation of the affair, a considerable number of distinguished men have expressed their wish to be present. The Ministry will be represented by the Attorney-General (Sir Richard Webster M. P.), Mr. George Wyndham, M.P., the new Under-Secretary of State for War, Mr. Ellison Macartney, M.P., Parliamentary Financial Secretary of the Admiralty and perhaps by others. The Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, is prevented by the multiplicity of his engagements from hoping to be present, though notwithstanding Mr. Maclean's independent attitude, his Lordship, as I happen to know, shares the regard that is felt for the member for cardiff even by those who differ from his opinion. The Right Hon. Robert Hanbury, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, had made arrangements for going abroad early in the first week of December, or would, as he has written, have joined in this expression of frendship and of good wishes for Mr. Maclean's visit to Bombay. The acceptances up to date include, besides those mentioned above, H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir Edward Clarke, M. P., Sir James Fergusson, M. P., your former Governor, Sir Edward Gourley, M. P. Sir Andrew Scoble M. P., General Goldsworthy, M. P. Mr Henniker Heaton, M. P., Mr. David Lloyd, M.P. that sturdiest of sturdy Welsh Radicals, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, M.P., Mr. John Aird, M. P. Sir Fitzroy Donald Maclean, Bart, C. B., Chief of the Clan Maclean, Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, Sir Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley, Sir Owen Burne, Sir Edward Sassoon, Sir Seymore Fitzgerald, Sir William Lee Warner, Sir John Jardine, Sir Edward Pemberton, Sir James Mackay, Sir Douglas Straight, Sir E. S. Davies (of the British [illegible] Company), Sir Christopher—that "beastly [illegible]" Liberal as one of his friends described him to me, who made such a plucky fight against Lord Charles Beresford in the York election and who has just bought such a huge slice of Mr. Hooley's landed property, Mr. B. F. Hawksley, Mr. Cecil Rhode's Solicitor, Mr. Herbert Birdwood and others. "Bob Reid," the Attorney-General in the last Liberal Administration is to his great regret, unable, owing to a long standing engagement Unfortunately, too, Sir Richard Temple is also for the same reason unable to attend. He is to address the same evening the members of the Royal United Service Institution at Whitehall. "Nothing," Sir Richard writes, "would have given me greater pleasure than to appear and testify the merits of my old friend." But although I am sure that Sir Richard's genial presence would have afforded pleasure to his "old friend," there will be, as is obvious from the above list of names, plenty who can speak if called upon as to Mr. Maclean's career in Bombay. The Honorary Secretaries are Mr. Samuel Digby, formerly of Bombay, whose acquaintance with Mr. Maclean extends over a period of 20 years, and Mr. Emsley Carr, well-known in London Parliamentary and journalistic circles. Mr. Maclean, who is much better, intends, according to present arrangements, to leave for Bombay in the middle of December.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION OF 1899.

The quidnuncs are already busying themselves, in default of anything better to occupy their ingenious minds in the deadly middle of the dull season, with forecasting the next Parliamentary Session. There exist good reasons for believing, that the Government will not call Parliament together until the first week of February, and Mr. Balfour is credited with entertaining a sanguine hope that it will be possible to bring the session to a close early in August. The prophets are somewhat at issue concerning, the measures to be brought forward by ministers, but it is regarded as practically assured that they will include bills dealing with secondary education, the municipal government of London, a scheme for establishing a Roman Catholic University in Ireland, and, possibly, a couple of bill-supplementing last Session's Irish Local Government Act.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL SABBATARIANS.

The London County Council is at liberty to make itself as ridiculous as it chooses, where it has the power to grant or withhold licenses, by prohibiting Sunday concerts, not only in the music-halls but elsewhere, such as the Queen's Hall, Langham Place where music of a high quality has for a considerable time been purveyed to the London public on Sundays. But it is a manifest scandal to legislate locally in such a spirit of Puritanical bigotry so long as the public-houses are allowed to remain open for Sunday drinking. The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, speaking at a meeting in St. James' Hall, said that he thought the Licensing Committee of the L. C. C. took an extremely moderate and wise course, when it resolved not to tolerate music on Sundays, when introduced for the purpose of trade or personal gain. Mr. Hughes may be perfectly right and justified in his contention, but if it means anything, it certainly means that the mission which Mr. Hughes himself carries on in St. James' Hall, and in which music on Sundays plays a conspicuous part, should be conducted exactly on the lines he has laid down. But it has never been imagined that Mr. Hughes worked for nothing, or that his meat was locusts and wild honey. He certainly does not wear raiment of camel's hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins.

A LEVIATHAN BATTLESHIP.

By the launch of the "Formidable," Britain has added to her fighting line a first class battleship, the largest vessel which was ever built at Portsmouth and in some respects the most powerful ship in the Navy. The ceremony of christening the great warship was performed by Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach, the wife of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the huge vessel was successfully launched, amid the rousing cheers of a vast assemblage, and to the resounding strains of "Rule Britannia." The "Formidable" is one of three sister ships now building, the others being the Implacable (at Davenport) and Irresistible (at Chatham). Their length over all is the about 430 feet; breadth, 75 feet; and displacement, 15,000 tons. They are heavily armed, the main armament consisting of four 12-inch B. L. wire guns of a new and improved type, mounted in pairs, two forward and two aft.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Surgeon-General W. C. Maclean; Major-General Lionel Smith Warren; Mr. A. L. Goddard, formerly Conservative member for Cricklade; Mr. George Dennis, C.M.G., D.C.L., a distinguished ex-Consul and Mr. Alfred Dundas Taylor, late of the Marine Survey Department, India.

THE HON'BLE MR. GILES AT AHMEDABAD.

OUR correspondent writes:—The Director of Public Instruction was here a few days ago on a tour of inspection. He stayed for a week; during which he visited the Gujarat College, the Beheramji Jeejeebhoy Medical School, the Government High School, the Mahalaksmi Female Training College and the Male Training College. He also held a conference of the educational officers of Ahmedabad and settled rules regarding the award of scholarships and prizes to Kunbi boys and girls out of the Kunbi Infanticide Fund which has accumulated to a very large sum.

Taking advantage of the visit of Mr. Giles, Mr Talati, the Head Master of the Government High School invited a number of leading gentlemen of Ahmedabad to meet the Hon'ble gentleman, at his son's leather works. Among those present to receive the guest were:—The Revd. E. T. Davies, the Revd. C. Steel, Nagarsheth Manibhai, Rao Bahadurs, Lalshankar, Chunilal, Pranlal and Mansukhbhai Rao Sahebs Madhavlal, Ganpatram Shastri, and Jamiatram Shastri; Professors Daruvala and Dhru. Messrs. Chenubhai Madhovlal Ranchhorlal, Chimanbhai Nagindas, L. M. Wadia Barrister at law, Varajrai, pleader, Keshvlal, pleader and may members of the Educational Department.

Mr. Giles was shown over the works by Mr. Kaikhoshro Talati who explained to the visitors the various processes of dressing and currying skins and hides. He showed how skins were prepared for roller leather, how they were scraped very carefully to give to them uniform thickness; how they were washed to remove all impurities from both the sides of the skin; and how they were glazed to give a smooth surface. He also showed the various processes of making Morocco leather. He explained that for this leather goat skins were used; as real Morocco was made of that kind of skins only, Morocco leather made of sheep skins formed a very inferior article. He also showed to the visitors the preparation of patent leather. After showing the processes, young Mr. Talati explained what difficulties he had met with and how, by dint of patience and perseverence, he had overcome them; for example he said that his roller leather, made of goat skins, had worked satisfactorily; but that made of sheep skins had not, so he wrote to England, Germany and America asking for a remedy, and he was told that Indian tanning was defective and that he should retan the skins with a special tanning material. He tried it and he was glad to say that it proved successful. Mr. Talati then explained what improvements he had made in the manufacture of various kinds of leather. He said that Morocco leather was formerly curried with tallow which being an animal substance decomposed and rotted the skin in course of time. But he had been using mineral tallow which has the property of preserving leather. The company then went round the factory and examined the finished specimens of various kinds of leather which were hung up in the compound. They consisted of roller skins (goat and sheep) coloured and uncoloured and of various sizes; morroceo (goat and cow hide) enamelled leather for carriage hoods; patent leather for harness, carriage parts and boots; and Russian calf for boots. After the inspection was over, some of the gentlemen present were introduced to the Hon'ble Mr. Giles, among them were Nagarsheth Manibhai, the newly appointed president of the City Municipality and Mr. L. M. Wadia, the chairman of the school board. Mr. Giles asked these gentlemen when the Municipality was going to open the technical school which it had promised to open many years ago. He suggested to these gentlemen and to Mr. Chenubhai, the grandson of the late Mr. Ranchhorlal, that there could not be a better way of commemorating the name of the diseased President of the Municipality, than by opening a technical school in his name. At parting, Mr. Giles remarked that Messrs. Talati, father and son, were doing work which would do good not only to them, but to the whole country, and wished them success in their enterprise.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	0	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	8	1	15
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	1	26
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	1	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	2	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	14
Total	20	9	102

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	3	1	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	1	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	1	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	16
Total	12	12	98
Total plague deaths to date	22,127	23,252	

LORD SANDHURST IN KATHIAWAR.

THE HORSE SHOW.

PRIZE DAY AT RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

STATE BANQUET.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, DEC. 1.

THE last day of his Excellency's tour in Kathiawar was not one wit less busily occupied than its predecessors. The first engagement of the day was a visit to the Horse Show, which Lord Sandhurst opened on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of distributing the awards to the successful exhibitors. The Rajkote Horse Show, which was for many years a feature of considerable importance in Kathiawar, has of late had a chequered career, and the last Shows held in 1890 and 1893 have met with such a qualified success, that various proposals for holding the Shows at centres other than Rajkote have been under consideration. On the present occasion over four hundred entries were attained, though the matter was taken in hand rather late, and a very fair lot of stock was exhibited especially in the classes set apart for brood mares bred in India. The success of this Show encourages the hope that if the matter is energetically taken up, and liberal prize money awarded—for upon this the support of the Girasias largely depends—there is no reason why the Rajkote Horse Show should not again become an annual affair. There is a very real danger that if Shows are held at less convenient centres they may develop into mere local exhibitions, and Rajkote seems to be marked out as the only centre where a really representative Show can be held. Unfortunately the present exhibition could hardly be called representative as there were no horses from the Bhownugger State paddock, and the Thakore Saheb of Palitana did not send any of his splendid stud, but several of the durbar were found competing and Wankaner carried off no fewer than twenty prizes. Experience would seem to point to the necessity of putting the Girasias and the darbars into separate classes in the future. Another satisfactory feature was the number of sales which were effected, although the Government Remount Agent could not be present. The jumping, which was held on Tuesday, was poorly supported. A very sporting entry resulted in a very popular win by Mr. C. P. White in the class for horses, and Mr. Hawes won the Pony jump. At the prize-giving there was a numerous attendance, and before distributing the awards there was a brief ceremony in a big *shamiana* standing in the enclosure. The Honrary Secretary, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, gave a brief *resume* of the movement for establishing the Horse Show in Rajkote, He said:—

Before proceeding to give a few details in reference to the Horse Show I have to thank your Excellency on behalf of the Chiefs of Kathiawar and the prize winners for kindly consenting in the midst of your many engagements, to both open this Show and to distribute the awards. As far as I can gather from the records this makes the 24th Horse Show which has been held in Rajkot, the first one having taken place about the year 1867. The Show was held annually in Rajkot until 1890 with two exceptions viz., in 1872 and 1874. Owing to the unsatisfactory quality of the stock exhibited in 1890 no further Show was held till 1893, and then unfortunately the Show was pronounced a failure both as regards the quality and quantity of the exhibits. In consequence of this ill success it was proposed, instead of a central Show at Rajkote, to organize exhibitors at different points in his province to meet the convenience of exhibitors distant from Rajkote. The suggestion met with the concurrence of the Chiefs, his Highness the Nawab Sahib of Junagadh and his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger agreeing to bear the cost of Shows in their respective capital, which were to be followed in rotation by similar shows at Rajkot and Wadhwan. The first Show held under this scheme was in Junagadh in March last and advantage has been taken of the presence of your Excellency in Rajkote to arrange this Show which you so kindly opened on Tuesday afternoon. As regards the present exhibition, in view of the fact that it was organised at a short notice and that some of the leading Chiefs, notably Bhownugger and Palitana, have been unable to exhibit, it is a matter for congratulation that the Judges regard it as being on the whole satisfactory, especially as this is the second Show this year. Almost every class has filled some above expectations. We have received altogether 446 entries as compared with 374 in 1893; of these, no fewer than 314 belonged to private owners, the balance, viz., 132 being entered by the different Chiefs. The judges have awarded 45 diplomas and 102 money prizes as compared with 9 and 81 respectively at the last Show. The prize money this year amounts to Rs. 2,500, whereas only Rs. 835 was distributed in 1893. I may mention that one private breeder Hari Arjan, a Soni by caste, has himself entered six exhibits, and the judges have awarded him a special prize on this account. Turning now to the most prominent feature of the Show, Class II Brood mares 14-1 and over, was, in the opinion of the judges, distinctly good, the total entries being 26, of which all were up to the average. It is noteworthy that the 1st and 2nd prizes in this class fell to Girasias though competing against Durbars. The young stock, however, were disappointing, which indicates that the sires had not been properly selected. The class for ponies 13-3 and under—Class VII, drew 79 entries and the judges found that the quality generally was good. The Class for baggage ponies—Class VIII—an innovation this year, requires encouraging; but as this class was entered for the first time better results in the future may be hoped for. The two classes for pure Kathis—viz. XVI and XVII also find a place in the prospectus for the first time. Good entries were forthcoming in both classes and as provided in the prospectus were judged entirely by Girasias. Class XXIII—Only a few mules were entered, but there are indications that mule breeding is receiving attention as the Gondal State sent four very good animals. The fact that a mule was exhibited by a Girasia of Mankaner is worth recording in view of their reputed prejudices on this subject. The State who have most largely supported the Show (and successfully so) are Junagadh, Gondal, Wankaner, and Rajkote. As Honorary Secretary I am of opinion having regard to the various disadvantages under which this show has been held, it may certainly be pronounced a success. This view which may be considered optimistic will, I feel sure, be gratifying to Colonel Hunter, who during his long services in Kathiwar has always been keenly interested in horse breeding. To his initiative, I understand, are due the paddocks at Bhownugger, Junagadh, Rajkote and Manavadar. The committee wish to thank the Thakore Saheb of Virper, Major Gordon, Mr. White and Mr. Baldry, the acting superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, for the manner in which they performed their onerous duties as judges; and also Messrs. Mulchand Panthaki, and Pranlal, the Veterinary officers of the Junagad, Rajkote and Manavadur States for the welcome assistance they have afforded. I will now ask your Excellency to kindly distribute the prizes.

His Excellency, before distributing the awards said:—

It is always a pleasure to have anything to do with a Horse Show except, perhaps, for the judges. There never was a judge yet at a Horse Show who gave complete satisfaction, and I am sure that the gentlemen who have officiated as judges upon this occasion are fully entitled to all the thanks that Mr. Souter has proposed. This is an interesting occasion because it marks the thirty-first year since the Show was started at Rajkote. For some reason or another there have been years, as you have heard Mr Souter say, when a Show has not been held in this particular locality, and I should like to hear a little more as to the results of the local Shows before definitely pronouncing an opinion upon the question whether it is desirable to always have the Shows at Rajkote or whether they should be held in other provincial centres. I am glad to hear that the Junagadh, Gondal, and Wankaner States have been successful, and it is very satisfactory to see the Chiefs supporting the Show so largely and so well. Distances, we know, are long in India, and there is always plenty of work for horses to do, and when valuable stock are moved about there is always the risk of sickness, to say nothing of the danger of accidents in entraining and detraining horses. It was, I think, a politic step to let the Girasias judge the Kathi class of horses has a great attraction for me and must also have a fascination for all who like to see a bred horse of its own kind, and in the various paddocks I have visited nothing has interested me more than these wiry little animals, which are capable of so much strain, and of performing such long journeys. I was glad to hear you say, Mr. Souter, that baggage animals have been admitted to the Show, and also to learn, when I visited the Show that a more determined effort is being made to breed mules. They are a most useful class of animals, and in the event of a campaign, there should certainly be an excellent market for them. I have seen two or three young mules in the paddocks I have visited and certainly they have exhibited remarkable quality, and points. I understand that all the prizes given have been subscribed for by the Chiefs, except a donation of a hundred rupees from Government. That denotes the interest taken in the Show, and of course in Kathiawar I particularly like to see these Shows and institutions of whatever kind they may be, supported by the Chiefs themselves. Great care should be exercised by the Chiefs owning paddocks in the selection of the sires they use. I do not wish to particularise, but of course in every paddock you will find some sires of better quality and shape than others. It is of particular importance to select a good sire for two reasons, first, because your stock will be better, and secondly you are likely to obtain better prices when your horses come into the market. It is due to the liberality of the Chief that the prizes have aggregated to such a considerable sum, and that the entries are so numerous. It is also a matter for congratulation that the Show is, apparently, a considerable improvement upon the one which preceded it, which must be satisfactory to Mr. Souter, for whose energetic organisation thanks are due.

His Excellency then distributed the awards, the winners parading their animals in the ring as they came up to receive their prizes.

PRIZE DAY AT THE COLLEGE.

There was a brilliant gathering in the splendid new hall of the Rajkumar College when his Excellency distributed the prizes to the students. All the leading Chiefs were present, and there was a big gathering of political and military officers and ladies. A most enjoyable entertainment, comprising recitations and songs in the vernacular arranged by the Principal, Mr. C. W. Waddington, was given by the Kumars. The recitations were admirably delivered. The Kumars were not only word perfect, but their English was excellent, and they gave their selections with a most judicious emphasis and expression. The Kumar Shri Kamuludinkhanji of Manadar, quite a youngster, received a well merited round of applause for his clear and spirited rendering of "Persevere. Mr. Waddington having read his annual report

His Excellency distributed the prizes according to the accompanying list:—

CLASS I.—Kumar Shri Joravarsinhji of Bhownugger—Diamond Jubilee Prize, Gondal prize, Idar prize; Kumar Shri Joravarkhanji of Warahi—Diamond Jubilee prize, average bat; Kumar Shri Ratansinhji of Amran—Map drawing prize; Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji of Lakhtar; Kumar Shri Sherzamankhanji of Junagadh—Idar Plate, Baria riding prize; Kumar Shri Bhaya wala of Sanala—Fergusson medal; Kumar Shri Vajsur Khachar of Jasdan; Kumar Shri Jivansinhji of Wadhwan; and Kumar Shri Jaswatsinji of Jamnugger.

CLASS II.—Kumar Shri Prabhatdevji of Charampur—Diamond Jubilee Prize, Drawing prize, map drawing prize; Kumar Shri Nathukhanji of Sardargadh—Gordon Medal, Cricket Medal, Ranjitsinhji Challenge Cup; Kumar Shri Himatsinhji of Muli; Kumar Shri Mahgalsinhji of Bhownugger; Kumar Shri Dowlatsinhji of Tharad; Kumar Shri Bhahsaheb of Kerwada and Kumar Shri Mahomed Kuli Khanji of Cambay.

CLASS III.—Kumar Shri Zaidkhanji of Dasada—Diamond Jubilee Prize; Kumar Shri Vijaydevji of Dharampur; Kumar Shri Chandradevji Dharampur Kumar Shri Lakhaji Raj of Rajkote Junior athletic prize; Kumar Shri Lakhman Wala of Bilkha; Kumar Shri Devdan Wala of Jetpur; Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji of Palitana and Kumar Shri Ibrahimkhanji of Sachin.

CLASS IV.—Kumar Shri Gumansinhji of Malia—Diamond Jubilee Prize; Kumar Shri Karansinhji of Rajkote—MacNaghten music prize; Kumar Shri Kanthad Wala of Bilkha; Kumar Shri Ram Wala of Bagasra; Kumar Shri Fatehdin Khanji of Manavadar; and Kumar Shri Bhima Wala of Bilkha.

CLASS V.—Kumar Shri Moka Wala of Mendara—Diamond Jubilee Prize; Kumar Shri Mahomed Sher Khanji of Radanpur—Extra class prize; Baria riding prize; Kumar Shri Jorovarsinhji of Chuda; Kumar Shri Amarsinhji of Lodhika; Kumar Shri Fatehsinhji of Chhota-Udepur; Kumar Shri Pirojkhanji of Bajana; Kumar Shri Jorawarsinhji of Sunth—Shooting Challenge Cup Baria shooting prize; Kumar Shri Fateh Ali Khanji of Cambay; Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji of Baria; and Kumar Shri Narsinhji of Baria.

CLASS VI.—Kumar Shri Kamaludin Khanji of Manavadar—Diamond Jubilee Prize; Kumar Shri Harisinhji of Gadhka Kumar Shri Bhan Wala of Bilkha—Dajiraj-Amara Wala Medal; Kumar Shri Vira Wala of Bagasra; Kumar Shri Jalaludin Khanji of Radhanpur; and Kumar Shri Bhoj Raji of Jalia.

His Excellency, then addressing those present, said:

This is another such pleasureable afternoon as the one last year of which I have such bright recollections, and I thank you Mr. Waddington, on behalf of the visitors for the entertainment you have provided for us and also those boys who have so well and faithfully delivered their recitations. I remember a story that Lord Granville used to tell a long time ago about one of those ever recurring feasts, the Royal Academy yearly dinner. He found that the remarks he proposed to make at dinner came with surprising readiness and he thought he would look up the files to see what the President of the Royal Academy had said in proposing his health at the banquet in the previous year; and when he got the newspaper he discovered that the reason his remarks came so readily to his mind was that he was about to repeat the speech he made on the previous occasion. I have also had a look back at the file of the paper which reported my speech here last year, and I do not say that my remarks were to have been precisely the same as then, but I was somewhat shocked at the portentous length of the speech I then delivered, and I can assure you that it is not my intention to inflict upon you anything of that length this afternoon. But in glancing over that speech I came to the announcement I made that I hope that upon some future day there might be a council of Governors mostly composed of the Chiefs to whom the management of this College might be entrusted. Well, as you are well aware, when a scheme has first to be created in someone's mind and then prepared and criticised it sometimes takes a long time to bring it to maturity but we have been rather more expeditious in regard to the scheme for the Council and for the visitors, and I am glad to have fulfilled the hope I gave expression to last year, and taken the chair at the first informal meeting of the Council held in this hall yesterday afternoon. Now I look forward to extremely good results from the formation of this Council. You were so good as to remark, Mr. Waddington, that this College owes much to the sympathetic support it has received from Governors and others who dwell at the headquarters of Government. Well, their sympathy may be, and I hope is, useful, but I count extremely upon the sympathetic interest of every chief in the province of Kathiawar in support of their own Rajkumar College. I do not know that that interest required stimulating. It is true that there were, and as I remarked yesterday there must have been, misconceptions and misunderstandings and in the very early day's suspicions, but patience has overcome these difficulties, and I remember very well the crowded gathering in this hall last year which showed me that the Chiefs not only have a great interest in their College, but that they ought to have a principal hand in its management. In starting this new Council on its way yesterday morning I did so with every feeling of confidence that the Council would prove a businesslike body and would maintain the traditions of this College, I am glad, Mr. Waddington, that you observed that you did not forget the faithful services rendered by the former committee during a number of years, which have done so much under your direction and Mr. MacNaghten to render his College what it is to-day. Well now, your Highnesses and Chiefs, and perhaps, I ought to say Mr. Waddington, I must congratulate you again upon the splendid hall in which we are holding our annual prize-giving. In fact the place is so transformed that I do not clearly recollect the old hall. Whether the number of visitors is increased to-day I cannot tell, but certainly there is room for all, and I have no doubt that upon previous occasions many more were desirous of witnessing the ceremony than you were able to admit. The hall is in every way worthy of the College, and I shall long look back to the pleasure with which I opened it and attended the first prize-giving within it to-day. I have taken stock of some of the boys whom I saw here last year, and it is no exaggeration to say—and I would ask Chiefs to lay this to their hearts—that I have seen a most remarkable improvement in the growth and general demeanour of one or two whom I noticed at the last prize-giving, and before they were as fully developed as they are to-day. I congratulate all the boys who have won prizes. It is, I think, a new departure that two of the prizes should consist of rifles for the boys who are the best shots. I do not know whether the idea originated in the mind of the Principal, or of the Chief who was so generous as to make these presents but they are of extreme practical value, and I congratutate you upon a departure which may be called a new one. The other prizes represent great beauty in the books chosen; and the matter contained within their covers appears equally appropriate. I must, however, give that tent-pegging team a word of warning, or else they may find themselves beaten once more by the old boys. I do not know if the old boys had had many opportunities of practice, or of practising together and the last run of the team composed of present boys was, perhaps, unlucky, and so their reputation has for the moment been dimmed at the hands of their predecessors. But never mind, as you get on in life you will find that you cannot win every day, and at all games, and enterprises, but do not be discouraged, and I would advise you to lay to your hearts the advice we heard in one of the recitations just now, both in work or sports, which is "drive the nail right home, boys." You have remarked, Mr. Waddington, that a schoolmaster's life is one of anxieties and some disappointments. Well, I am afraid that in regard to those who take a prominent part in the affairs of life or in the direction of institutions you are not singular in that respect; but during the time that you have been in charge, I would say that we consider that you have been singularly successful in the management of this institution. And as years roll on and you look back over those you have spent here, first of all as assistant and latterly as Principal, I am sure that you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have played your own part in the improvement of Kathiawar not only by the instruction that you are instrumental in imparting, but also by your own character and your own example to these boys. To the boys I would say, take every opportunity of learning not only from your books but from example to which I have just alluded, to be upright and straightforward men, and you will find your paths in life the smoother. It is quite possible, Mr. Waddington, that this is the last time that I shall have the privilege and the immense pleasure of gazing upon this bright and cheerful scene; but I shall not readily forget these prize-givings. I shall look forward in the years to come for the reports of the Rajkumar College which may issue, and I have every hope, nay confidence, that they will be satisfactory in their character. (Applause.)

The proceedings came to a close with the singing of the National Anthem in English by the Kumars.

STATE BANQUET.

In the evening there was a State Banquet, attended by over a hundred guests in a "shamiana" erected in the grounds of the Memorial Institute. In this "shamiana" the Cheifs had entertained his Excellency and a number of guests upon each of the three preceding evenings, and it was charmingly decorated and illuminated. The guests were seated at tables forming three sides of a square, and the centre space was occupied by a fernery and rocky tank, in which three fountains played during the evening, keeping the air delightfully fresh and cool. The fourth side of the "shamiana" was left open and the diners looked out upon the trim well-kept grounds, in which hundreds of little "buttees" twinkled merily. His Excellency was supported on the right by her Highness the Rani of Gondal, and on the left by H. H. the Thakore saheb of Gondal whilst the Thakore saheb of Wadhwan, the Raj saheb of Vankaner, the Raja Bahadur of Porbunder, and Rajah Bahadur Bhagwatsinji were present. Amongst the guests were Sir Howard Mellis, the Inspecting Officer of Imperial service Troops and his A D C, Lord Blackwood. The Band of the 5th Bombay Infantry played a pleasing selection of music, whilst dinner was being served, and this over H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger and a number of other Chiefs entered the room.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggar said:—I have the honour on behalf of my brother Chiefs and myself to propose for your acceptance the health of her Most Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. I am happy in being the spokesman of this toast—knowing full well the perfect sincerity of the feelings of every Chief in this ancient province in the sentiment I have the privilege to express—for, which of us can possibly be ignorant of the blessings that have followed British Rule in India, and the progress, quietude, and contentment that has year after year been developed in the land, under her Most Gracious Majesty's benign sway. We claim, Sir, to have been second to none in the Empire in loyalty when the two Jubilees of her Majesty's reign gave to all the occasion for public utterances: and the statue which we then voted for the Connaught Dubar Hall in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee, we had fondly hoped would this day have been in its place, and would have been unveiled by you, Sir, her Majesty's representative in this Presidency. Our disappointment is keen that that ceremony has had to be deferred; but we have a consolation in the prospect that the mishap will give us a further occasion to manifest the devotion that we feel. You Excellency, it gives us all pleasure to see you here again, but I must leave his Highness of Gondal to deal fully with this subject, I will conclude by claiming from all present a right loyal response to "The Queen-Empress of India."

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal said:—I rise with very great pleasure to propose the toast of H. E. Lord Sandhurst—a toast, I feel confident, will commend itself to you on general as well as special grounds. In the first place his Excellency is the highest representative of her Majesty in our Presidency which is as large as France with a population close upon two crores and a-half. It behoves us to drink long life and prosperity to such an august guest. Secondly, we all know that our Viceroys and Governors are selected from the cream of British nobility which is synonymous with all that is honourable and generous in the national charater. A British nobleman is a perfect type of gentleman,

"————contemning all things me in,
His truth unquestion'd, and his soul serene,

with whom it is not only pleasant but profitable to associate. You have an illustration of that in the person of his Lordship whom it is our cherished privilege to honour on this occasion. There is yet another reason why the toast of the Governor should be drunk with cordiality. Who is not aware that wherever the Governor goes either on duty or for pleasure, sanition follows in his train, or to speak more correctly, it invariably precedes him. As soon as it is known that his Excellency is to pass through a certain place or visit a certain town or city, the roads and by-roads undergo thorugh repairs, lanes and alleys become scrupulously clean, filth is banished for the nonce and everyting is made to appear in neat and prim order. Thus, unconsciously, the Governor plays the role of Director-General of sanitation, and his advent affords a simple means of remedying a condition of things which, in some cases, is the cause of spreading fatal diseases. This ground is in itself sufficient to accord the Governor a hearty welcome. But we have special reason why the toast is entitled to our respect. His Excellency, you know, is a statesman of broad and liberal views. His interest in India is hereditary. There are still many in the country who fondly remember his father as Commander of the Bombay Army as well as Commander-in-Chief in India. It was unfortunate that a shadow was cast over the past two years of his Excellency's tenure of office by two very serious calamities, Famine and plague were the two friends that conspired, as it were, to perturb the land simultaneously. We know very well that his Excellency did his very best to cope with the first disaster by organizing relief works wherever they were needed. He did not rest content with leaving the work to his trusted officers but, unmindful of personal inconvenience, often repaired to the scenes of distress and directed the relief operations with the sole desire of lifting the people out of their difficulties. The plague epidemic has proved even more disastrous. Besides causing untold misery and hardship to the people it hampered trade and commerse to a considerable extent. It was difficult to enforce the preventive measures without shocking some deep-seated feelings. But his excellency has ever been anxious to enlist the people's sympathies on this side and has missed no opportunity of calling upon his plague officers of every grade to be careful in their dealings with people of all sorts and conditions and to let persuation do the work of fear. It is of supreme importance that there should be a scientific investigation of the disease and the appointment of the Plague Commission is, in my opinion, not a day too soon. Its composition is all that could be wished. The name of the President, Dr. Fraser of the Edinburgh University, is a guarantee of success. The learned Professor is every inch a scientiest and is a brilliant example of that union of scientific genius with practical experience which is capable of conferring lasting benefits on humanity. It has been my valued privilege to sit at his feet in class-room, and I may add that his learing and ability have gained for him universal respect and affection of hundreds of his admiring pupils. Let us hope that the labours of the Commition will throw a flood of light on the important question which has hitherto baffled all attempts at a reasonable solution, and that with the total eradication of the plague from the land the remaining period of his Excellency's career will be one of continued peace, happiness and prosperty.

His Excellency, in response, said:—

Your Highness, the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, your Highnesses and Chiefs, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have spoken upon several occasions during my tour, but as I am not yet quite certain of the capacities of this enormous "shamiana" I cannot tell how far my voice will reach the far end of the wings of the table. I will do my best to make my words reach those extremities, and if I fail, I must ask you to be indulgent to me. You have proposed my health, your Highness, in very flattering terms, and you, ladies and gentlemen, have cordially responded to the proposal. I have found this evening one of the real reasons for a Governor's travels, because his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal indicated to us that the Governor went as the pioneer of sanitation, because upon his arrival the towns are swept and, garnished, and the streets and gullies made clean for the nonce. If for no other reason, and it certainly is a good one, I now understand why the welcome to the Governor is so cordial. (Laughter.) His Highness was so good as to say that I made a pleasure of my duty, not only in travelling about but in supervising the arrangements for meeting the plague and famine difficulties with which we have been confronted during the past two years. In the first place it is a duty, and in the second place it is a pleasure to be side by side with all of those who have been doing their utmost to assist the suffering public during these times of stress. When I started from Bombay two or three gentlemen belonging to the native community and dwelling in Bombay came to see me at the station, and they wished me every possible happiness and enjoyment during my holidays in Kathiawar. That I have enjoyed myself in Kathiavar I should be the very first to admit, but as to whether or not it has been an absolute holiday, I think, perhaps, that we had better ask the Political Agent. (Laughter.) Every day, it is no exaggeration to say from daylight—which I know is somewhere about six o'clock—until twelve o'clock at night I have been, as the young man of the present day call it, "on the job." (Laughter.) At one moment I was rash enough to suppose that I had at least ten minutes to myself, and I saw with delight one of those lengthy chairs with long arms, which we know so well as belonging to this country, prepared to receive me. But when I thought myself quite secure I saw my indefatigable and industrious private secretary at the door. He entered in his quiet way rather like the Paul Pry of our childhood and with an air of "I hope I don't intrude"—(Laughter)—; but when I saw that he was followed by two "patiwallas" with armfuls of food for reflection, my ten minutes rest had to be put aside. Well now, your Highness, you have remarked upon my visit as the representative of the Queen-Empress. It is unnecessary for me to assure your Highnesses and Chiefs of the absorbing interest Her Majesty the Queen-Empress takes in everything which appertains to her Indian Empire, and her overwhelming and intense sympathy with all classes of people in India in the troubles which have overtaken them. It is also unnecessary for me to comment upon the extreme loyalty with which we are surrounded in this province of Kathiawar. I think that to make any further remark in that direction would be presumptuous on the part of her Majesty's representative, and I shall leave that subject with what I have already remarked upon it. Now I have said that I have passed a busy time—not I hope without a certain amount of usefulness in Kathiawar, but here my duties have been pleasures. So much forethought has been bestowed upon the arrangements, and so much care has been taken to make everything as easy as possible that I should be hard to please if I had anything to complain of or criticise. One or two public works that I have inaugurated will no doubt be of permanent and lasting utility, and I observe that our friend, Mr. Booth, has employed the new water-supply from Lalpuri to freshen the "shamiana" in which we are dining. In connection with that remarkable work, I thought, early in the programme, that perhaps we should be expected to partake of our dinners of the new water from the new Lake; but whilst the water in the "shamiana" is new, the wine that your Highnesses provided us with is excellent and old. My visit to the States has, as usual, been one of uninterrupted interest. Those brilliant scenes of colour upon which I have so often remarked, but upon which I do not think the travellers can too often remark, are sights one will never forget, whilst upon the other hand, there are so many objects of interest in Kathiawar, its buildings, and its temples that there is ample scope for the leisure—if he has any—of the student. Your Highness of Bhownugger when you welcomed me at your capital, were so kind as to remark that you regretted the absence of Lady Sandhurst. I regret exceedingly that she could not partake with me the cordial welcome that has everywhere been accorded me. She could come for the one good reason that she does not arrive until Saturday, and I regret that upon a previous occasion she could not come because she finds travelling in the heat of the day tremendously fatiguing; but I thank you for the reference to my wife. As I am the guest of the Chiefs of Kathiawar this evening I should like to refer for a moment to my experience when I was the guest of individual Chiefs in three different States within the province. You remarked, your Highness of Gondal, that it was a great advantage for the representative of the Queen-Empress to travel about the Presidency of which for the moment he has the honour to be the Governor. I must entirely endorse that remark. There is so much of interest to be seen, and there are also the individual Chiefs to become acquainted within their homes, to see them in their own States, to understand their methods of management, and, in fact, to hear anything and everything they have to say. And not only that, but I think it will always be advantageous that the leading Chiefs of the Province should have an opportunity of conversing with the Governor, and also in their turn forming an opinion of the ruler for the moment, so that every confidence may exist between them. I enjoyed immensely those individual visits for which I have, inadequately, I fear, expressed my gratitude, and I am sorry that my various duties prevented me from visiting the State of Dhrangadra in May, to open the railway which has been extremely expeditiously carried out by the Chief of that State. I am glad to be able to congratulate your Highnesses and Chiefs upon the peace which exists within the province at the present time. It is true that a little while ago there were some outlaws about, but owing to the vigour of the police, and the co-operation of the States with one another, these outlaws have all been accounted for. I am not sure whether there is any one in this "shamiana" who is old enough to be able to remember the days when matters in Kathiawar were a great deal more lively, and, perhaps, more amusing in some ways than they are at present, when it was a point of honour with one Chief to protect the outlaw who had looted his neighbour, whereas now we have come to these prosaic days when the outlaw is looked upon as a common nuisance and the police in the various States, and in conjunction with that smart force under Mr. Souter combined to surround these outlaws and account for them altogether. No doubt that co-operation is the result of time and of experience, but I cannot but think that the lessons learnt by the Chiefs in their early youth at the Rajkumar College, where boy sits alongside of boy, must have had a great deal to do in bringing about the co-operation which exists to-day. I have remarked already, perhaps, in this "shamiana" and certainly upon occasions when I have been entertained, on the very great care which has been taken of me during my tour. In regard to the railways nothing has been left undone to secure my comfort, and I hereby tender my thanks to Mr. Carroll, Superintendent of Traffic, to whom I understand, the Commissariat arrangements were entrusted. I trust that in the not distant future we may see the Morvi line cease to be the tram-line it is at present—its widening which must tend to the profit of the owner of the property as well as to the benefit of the local trade by doing away with the double break of gauge. Your Highness, you have referred to that all-absorbing topic of plague. I had hoped, perhaps, for one evening to banish it from my thoughts, but I cannot attend a meeting of any sort, wherever it may be, without a reference to that terrible pestilence. You have so far, your Highnesses and Chiefs, escaped with but a trifling attack of that scourge, and I have remarked with pleasure that you have been successful in the measures you have taken and in the efforts you have made. It is true that one village or perhaps, two in Junagadh were attacked by the plague but it speedily came to an end owing to the measures taken. In Bhownugger also some cases occured but neither money nor energy was wanting and that attack also came to an end. In Porebunder the attack was somewhat more determined, but there again the Political Agent and Administrator, Colonel Snell, managed to get the whole population on his side, and he at last is getting rid of the pestilence—I hope more than temporarily. Another matter which has given me pleasure during my visit to Kathiawar is this. We know how great the distances are in India, and your kind hospitality has given me an excellent opportunity of conversing with every kind of officer who is employed in the States. It is always a pleasure, but it is always a duty for a Governor to make himself acquainted with officers, to whatever service they may belong, and whilst I am on this topic of political officers and others, this may be the last great gathering that your Political Agent, Colonel Hunter, may attend. Colonel Hunter has been in the service of his country for thirty-four years, and thirty-three of them have been spent in India. (Applause.) Twenty-three of them have been passed in Kathiawar, and I will not say any more than this, that no less by his geniality and his kindness than by his abilities, he has become endeared to all the Chiefs with whom he has come in contact. (Applause.) Your Highnesses and Chiefs, my last speech on this tour—and they have been many—has nearly come to a conclusion. I ask you, your Highnesses and Chiefs, to accept my grateful thanks, on behalf of this company, for the liberal and generous entertainment that you have shown us during the past three days, and in regard to myself, my visit, I say once more, has been a great pleasure to me. I am anxious to testify once again to my gratitude for the hospitality with which I have been received and the welcome that you have given me, and I shall always remember my second visit to the loyal province of Kathiwar. (Loud applause).

A SEQUEL TO THE EXTORTION CASE.

AN APPROVER IN TROUBLE.

THE Court of Mr. H. M. Hakim, 5th Judge of the Small Causes Court, was packed on Saturday morning with a crowd, composed principally of Parsees and members of the profession, with a sprinkling of Europeans, all eagerly expectant of the proceedings in the cases of Alexander Williams and Lieutenant Vantin, his boarder, who applied through their pleader, Mr. E. J. W Crage, to set aside distress warrants under which their property had been seized by Eduljee Cowasjee, proprietor of Pallonjee's Adelphi Hotel, Byculla. The throng of spectators was no doubt attracted by the rumours that have lately been current of some development in connection with the late extortion case, as it was known that some persons who figured in that case, and others whose names were prominently mentioned in the course of the hearings, were concerned.

Mr. Cawasji Setna, pleader, appeared for Eduljee Cowasjee, and the case was watched on behalf of the co-accused of the approver William's in the extortion case by Mr K. W. Bhat, Barister-at-law. It appears that Williams asserts he was induced to remove from his house in Parel, and to become an approver. That Dorabjee Patel housed him and his family in two suites of rooms in the Adelphi Hotel, the proprietor Eduljee Cowasjee being a relative of his. In the affidavit filed by Williams in Court, he further states that he was promised a reward of Rs. 30,000 for his services in the late extortion case. This amount was also intended for compensation for the imprisonment he suffered in the absence of bail, the loss to him of reputation, position, and prospects. The case stands adjourned.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 22nd October, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	888	940	—	—	—	—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	40,735	54,351	—	13,616	—	1,69,616
Goods	67,62[illegible]	59,172	8,448	—	—	1,44,237
Other earnings	3,772	3,477	29[illegible]	—	5,12[illegible]	—
Total for week	1,12,131	1,17,[illegible]	—	4,[illegible]	—	—
Aggregate	[illegible]	[illegible]				3,07,789

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 18TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsula, Captain W. A. Wheler, with the overland mails of 18th November, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 oclock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Austin Rev B
Alcock Mr W
Bolton Mr H N
Bell Mr H E
Barrett Mrs
Bonbury Lt W H
Birley Mr L
Bellers Major Mrs and 2 children
Brougham Mr
Crump Mr L
Charles Mr A P
Christian Mr and Mrs and Infant
Corgill Miss
Crute Miss
Cree Major Mrs and child
Coates Lt O N
Carpenter Mr
Cotton Mr C W E
Cadell Mrs
Evans Mr F B
Evetts Mr H
Evans Mrs and Miss
Evans Rev T
Findlay Mr C
Fitzgibbons Mrs
Gibson Mr D T
Howard Mr H
Hemingway Mr F R
Howard Surg Lt C A
Hodgens Capt and Mrs and 2 infants
Innes Mr C A
Julia Deaconess
King Major C D
Kenny Mr J
Lee Miss Tate
Latbbury Mrs O
Lee Miss
Mellor Mr W
Malthouse Mr F
Melw ri Miss
Mansfield Capt and Mrs
Morris Mr W
Martindale Mrs and child
Martin Miss
Meddleton Mr
Moore Mr C
Mackenzie Mr W L
Newman Mr
Newton Miss C
Owen Mr C
Phillips Mrs
Phillipps Comdr
Pratt Miss D
Prall Surg Capt
Paula Sister
Powell Mr
Pellereau Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Pardie Mr
Ratcliffe Mr E
Richards Mr F J
Rose Mr F
Reynolds Mr L W
Robertson F M
Russell Mrs A
Robertson Miss G
Rutter Mr R
Shubrick Mrs and Miss
Sturmer Mrs and infant
Sandys Mr G J
Savage Miss
Simpson Miss
Sanderson Mr and Mrs A W and infant
Smyth Mr Skeffingler
Shaw Miss
Slater Mr D and 2 Misses
Stubbs Mr L W
Taylor Capt Du Plat
Vernon Mr H A B
Vigne Capt and Mrs
White Mrs and Miss
Wilson Capt G
Wood Major
Wilson Mr and Mrs R A
Watson Lt and Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Aston Mr, Mrs and Miss
Alexander Mr
Adami Mr L O
Allan Capt F E
Balwain Miss
Bradshaw Mr
Bernard Miss
Bentwick Mr
Browning Mr C H
Brown Mr G C
Balagi Mr B
Berry Mr P de
Baumtack Mr R
Cortwright Mr S W
Creagh Capt and Mrs
Campbell Mr D F
Carley Mrs C H and child
Cotton Sir Geo
Coles Mr C S M
Clayton Mr J H
Dennisi Mr A
Duke Miss
Deas Mr C
Dimmock Surg Major, Mrs, child and infant
Dell Miss
Elmode Mr J
Foster Mr C
Fawcett Mr E P
Feudon Mr, Mrs and Miss
Filgate Mr F M
Greaves Mr W
Hern Mr D B
Henderson Mr J
Hay Webb Mrs
Joordain Mr
Kotthaus Mr R
[illegible] Mr
[illegible] Col and Mr
Lea Mr and Mrs J H
Le Faun Mr H
Lang Mrs
McLeod Mr R H
Manwell Mr and Mrs R
McLeod Mr C C
McLean Mr D W
Maclean Dr
Mannik Mr J
More Mr T
Milward Col
McGregor Mr L
Morgan Mr, Mrs and infant
Norlinger Mr
Norman Mr
Norman Mr
Neve Dr and Miss
Ookshott Mr E P
Parson Mr W T
Pears Mr S G
Pointon Capt G
Plowden Mr F R
Roberts Dr
Rurdie Mr
Rey Mr J M
Rogers Lt H S and Mrs
Rogers Surg Lt G H
Reynolds Mr F R
Saunders Mr
Stainton Mr
Simpson Miss A
Symonds Mr W P
Shanks Miss
Shate Major
Thornton Mr Da Pre
Thomson Dr J
Thomson Mr H H
Topping Mr
Townsend Mr
Taylor Lt and Mrs
Troutbeck Miss
Todd Mr F H
Wintour Maj F
Wood Mr W Smith
Watson Mr D F

FROM PORT SAID.

Hosts Mr H E
Pollen Dr
Miley Col and Mrs
Maitland Col
Sandhurst Lady
Strachey, Capt

FROM ISMAILIA.

Brittain Mr H H
Clancy Mr D C
Horman Mr H
Thompson Mr R

FROM ADEN.—Towers Mr W H

FRANCE AND HER ARMY.

EXCITED DEPUTIES.

IN the French Chamber, on Nov. 14, M. Fourniere, a Socialist Deputy, a question regarding the intention of the Government to prosecute M. Urbain Gohier for insulting the army by his book "L'Armee contre la Nation," and made a vehement attack upon them for their proposed action rousing the Chamber to a mood of great excitement. M. Depuy replied defending the the prosecution which he said was in obedience to the injunction of his own conscience and reading passages from the book in justification. After a stormy scene the incident was closed without any vote being taken. The Chamber afterwards proceeded with the consideration of the Amnesty Bill.

THE DREYFUS TRAGEDY.

On, Nov. 11 Madame Dreyfus called upon the Minister of the Colonies to [illegible] is permission to send warm clothing to her husband in view of his probable return to France. A formal refusal was given to this request. It is added that Madame Dreyfus was soon afterwards urgently asked to return to the Minister of the colonies, where a letter was read to her from Captain Dreyfus. It contained the following passage :—"For the past five months I have addressed letters to General de Boisdeffre, asking for a revision of my trial. No reply has been made to my appeals. I understand that every effort is vain. I therefore determine to write no more to any one, not even to my family. My strength is exhausted. I am dying. I leave to the generosity of France the care of rehabilitating my memory." Madame Dreyfus asked permission to telegraph to her husband the decision of the Court of Cassation, but the Ministry refused to give the authority, and also declined to send a telegram itself. Madame Dreyfus's counsel decided to apply to the Court of Cassation in order thatits decision in the case may be communicated to the prisoner of the Ile du Diable. On Nov. 15 the following semi-official note was published in Paris :—

The Court of Cassation, which has hitherto considered that no innovation should be imported into the procedure in the Dreyfus case, has informed the minister of the Colonies that it has decided that Dreyfus shall be informed, by rapid means of communication of the admissibility of the application for the revision of his trial and shall be requisted to present his defence. The Colonial Minister has just received a despatch announcing that Dreyfus is in good health. The questions which will be put to Dreyfus by the Court of Cassation will be despatched to him by the ordinary means of communication, as well as the dossier concerning these questions. It is stated that the preliminary inquiry in Colonel Picquart's case will be concluded to-day, and that the result will be communicated to General Zurlinden, who will give his decision within two or three days hence. M. de Pressense was officially notified on. Nov. 16 that his name had been struck off the list of the Legion of Honour, because he had denounced officers of the Army for their treatment of Dreyfus.

THE IMPERIAL PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

THE German Emperor and Empress returned to Beyrout on Nov. 11 from Baalbek and embarked on board the Hohenzollern, thus bringing their visit to the East to a close. The Hohenzollern put to sea on Nov. 12 on its homeward journey. It was semi-officially stated in Berlin on the same date that through out his homeward journey the Emperor would preserve the strictest incognito, and that all the receptions planned at the various harbours where the Hohenzollern would coal would have to be abandoned. The Imperial travellers reached Malta on Nov 15, and left that place yesterday

The "Times" correspondent states that the Kaiser's speech at Damascus was printed on fly-sheets in gold letters and distributed over the city. The Emperor, telegraphing to the Sultan before his departure, offered his heartfelt thanks for his reception, described Beyrout as a jewel in the Crown of the Padishah. In the course of his visit to Damascus, the Emperor (says Reuter) sent a wreath to be placed on the tomb of Saladin. It bore the following inscription :—"From Wilheim II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, to the memory of the Emperor Saladin, son of Yakub." At the military dinner held in His Majesty's honor at Damascus, the Emperor referred to the Commander of the Faithful as "my friend the Sultan."

The Bishop of Gibraltar having given notice that he would call the attention of the Grosvenor House Committee to the mischief wrought to philanthropic work in Turkey by the action of the German Emperor, and move a resolution, the Duke of Westminster has addressed the following letter to the secretary :—

Eaton, Chester, Nov. 12, 1898.—Sir,—It will, unfortunately, not be possible for me to be in town on Tuesday, and attend the committee meeting when the Bishop's letter will be considered. After all that has been said, and written, and recorded in Blue-books about the misdeeds of the Sultan and his complicity in the murder of 100,000 of his subjects, I feel that the German Emperor's acceptance of the hospitality of a monarch who, by a series of crimes unparalleled in history, has placed himself outside the pale of civilisation is to be deeply regretted and deplored. I sincerely hope that the Powers will not permit, under any pretext whatever, a Turkish garrison, however small, or a flag to remain in Crete. To maintain in the island a visible sign of the suzerainty of the Sultan would undoubtedly create an impression in the minds of the Cretans that they were not entirely freed from the horrors of Turkish misrule.—Yours faithfully, Westminster.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON ENGLAND'S POSITION.

FASHODA A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN addressed a great Unionist meeting at Manchester on November 15. He said the Government would be very ungrateful if it did not recognise the ungruding support afforded to it by the leaders of the Opposition in the critical and even dangerous times through which the nation had been passing. The relief which had recently been experienced from acute tension was due at least as much to the spectacle which had been presented of an absolutely united people as to those military and naval preparations of which the foreign Press talked so much and knew so little. These preparations were not a menace to any Power; they were only natural precautions. He hoped the decison of the French Government to withdraw Major Marchand from Fashoda was to be taken as an indication that they accepted the principle for which our Government had been contending. Fashoda was only symbol. The great issue was the control of the whole valley of the Nile. We claimed on behalf of Egypt the full control of all the territories formerly in her possession which fell under the rule of the Khalifa. This was a matter of life and death for Egypt, and while we were ready to give France commercial access to the great waterway of Egypt, there could be no discussion as to the principle he had laid down. In recognising that principle there could be no humiliation for France unless her own Government made it for her. Mr Chamberlain proceeded to point out that the past tactics of French politicians in Egypt, in Newfoundland, in West Africa, in Madagascar, and, indeed, throughout the world had been habitually directed to hamper and embarrass British policy. He said :—Because our relations in the past, even before this incident arose, have not been all that the friends of either country could desire—(hear, hear)—it is necessary, if we are to arrive at a different kind of understanding, that French politicians should once for all abandon the tactics which they have been pursuing for so many years, and which have had for their object to hamper and embarrass British policy in every part of the globe, even where the French nation have no material interests of their own to protect. The occupation of Fashoda struck the imagination of the people of this country, not because it stood alone, but because it was a climax to a series of acts—(cheers)—which we were obliged to think to be unfriendly on the part of an ally and a neighbouring Power; and the object of those acts and this policy it has been altogether difficult for us to see, although the consequences are undoubtedly serious, and have to be contemplated with all the gravity which is due to them. Look what the state of things was during the past ten or fifteen years. Take the case of Egypt. France voluntarily retired from the duty which she had jointly undertaken with us. We rejoiced in her co-operation; we regretted her retirement. For reason, which seemed to her sufficient, she threw upon our shoulders the whole burden of this great obligation, but, having done so, surely you would have expected that she would have given us a free hand and wished us success in a task so arduous that she did not care to share it. (Hear, hear.) But what has been the state of things from that day to this? In every detail of Egyptain administration wherever French influence availed, it has always been used to hamper us, to embarrass us, and delay the progress of Egypt itself. Even the vast surplus which the ability and skill and care of Lord Cromer has heaped up for the Egyptain people is held back and its uses denied to secure the further development of the country. Then take our own Colony of Newfoundland. In Newfoundland, under the ancient Treaty of Utrecht the French have certain rights which were intended to preserve for them what was then a valuable deep-sea fishery. Ever since that fishery has been declining until at the present day the number of French fisherman engaged in the deep-see fishery is comparatively insignificant, and yet the demands of the French have continually increased. The interference of the French with the development of the Colony has also increased. At the present time it is suffering a most serious injury from what I venture to think is an intervention which is of no advantage to France, although it certainly is of serious detrement to our Colony of Newfoundland. (Cheers.) Again, within the last three years this country has been put to a great and unnecessary expense in order to protect the hinterland of our Colonies in West Africa. That was perfectly unnecessary and premature. The question was that these vast territories should be developed in course of time, but not hastily occupied. Premature occupation involves us in difficulties with the natives, and in great expense, and it is better to proceed gradually as trade naturally develops and explore the country. But we have been forced to create a new and separate Army in West Africa in order to protect these hinterlands from incursions by the French, who come in from their own Colonies, and invade, and attack, and oppress the chiefs in our protectorate—the chiefs with whom we have treaties which have been already communicated to the French Government. (Cheers.) All this may be defended, but it is not what we expect from a nation with which we desire to be on friendly and on cordial terms. (Cheers). Take the case of Madagascar. (Cheers.) In Madagascar, by what appears at first sight to be a breach of faith, our trade has been destroyed in spite of conventions which appeared to guarantee it. And throughout the world—in Siam, in Tunis, in Abyssinia, in China, in South Africa—in all these countries we have found French influence exerted without regard to British susceptibilities, and without regard to British interests. What I have desired to point out is that this course of action is regrettable—(hear, hear)—and that it cannot be advantageous to the French people; and to my mind, the most hopeful sign of all, discussions that have been going on is to be found in the discovery which has been made by some French politicians and French writers that this policy is a mistake. Let me read you one short extract from the *Matin*, a French paper, published in Paris. They say :—"We (the French) have inaugurated the policy of playing tricks on Great Britain—a policy which had no definite object, and which was bound to turn out badly. We now find ourselves confronted by a people who have at last been exasperated by the continual pinpricks which we have given them." (Cheers.) I venture to say that that is absolutely true. (Cheers.) In our sincere desire for peace successive British Governments have borne more from the French Government than any other great nation would have tolerated. (Cheers.) We have been taunted with our concessions, and there has grown up a feeling that the spirit of conciliation by which successive Governmenthave have been governed is a spirit of pusillanimity and of fear, and it has been actually alleged that British statesman will yield anything to pressure. (Hear hear.) The never was a greater mistake. (Loud cheering.) There never was a more enormous misconception of the British character; and in the interests of peace, and because this idea is, to my mind, the most dangerous to peace, I hope that foreign statesmen will disabuse their minds of the idea (Hear, hear.) And if Fashoda does no more than secure that result it will have been a blessing in disguise. Meanwhile it has shown with what unanimity the British people can confort a great emergency, and with what calmness and confidence they can be prepared to meet any danger that may threaten them. I observed that at the Lord Mayor's dinner in London the other night Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon made a very suggestive remark. He said that in the course of his life he had known a number of war scares, but that this was the first war scare in which nobody had been frightened. (Laughter.) It is very remarkable to observe the calmness and the lack of excitement which has been exhibited by the British people in the course of the last month or six weeks, and I cannot help thinking that we may consider that that is largely due to a certain consciousness of strength, and to the confidence of the efficiency of the naval and military preparations which had been made. (Cheers). For those preparations we have to thand successive Governments. Our gratitude is due to Lord George Hamilton, to Lord Spencer, and, in a special degree, to Mr. Goschen—(cheers)—to whose unwearied vigilance it is, at all events, largely owing that the resources on which we depend have been at last brought up to the level of the responsibility which we have have to take.

Mr. Chamberlain's sppeech has caused an unfavourable impression in French official circles. An entente with Germany is discussed in the Press, and it is stated that M. Cambon, the new Ambassador to England (who had a long interview with M. Delcassé on Nov. 16), has received instructions not to enter into conversation about pending questions of difference between France and Great Britain. The *Temps* argues against the justice of the demand for the recognition of Egypt's title to all the territory she formerly held, denies that France should be held responsible for the "pin-pricking" policy, but admits that British opinion is practically unanimous in support of the Government. The *Debats* maintains that in Newfoundland, West, Africa, and Siam, France has only defended her just rights, and that it was British opposition which forced her to establish direct domination in Madagascar. England should not cherish the illusion that France will be unduly impressed by her military preparations, or by the phantom of the Anglo-American alliance.

Sir E. Grey, M. P., speaking on November 12 at a Radical meeting at Ashington, Northumberland, said he was glad that one very acute point in our foreign relations had been settled by the decision of the French Government to withdraw from the position they had occupied in the valley of the Nile. But that was only one point in the question in dispute. We were obliged to recognise that there remained in Paris a feeling of irritation and soreness, and an impression that we had treated France in a harsh and arbitrary manner. It was a pity there should be this feeling in France, but he did not think we were to blame for it, because he did not believe the British Government could have acted other than they had done. He hoped that in course of time the French would come to see that the position we had had to take was the logical and inevitable outcome of the line taken towards this country by the French Foreign Minister himself four years ago. It was said that over this question of the Nile Valley we had missed a great opportunity—that we might have had the friendship of France, which we had now thrown away. But he could not help bearing in mind that we had made some sacrifices during the last few years in regard to Tunis and Madagascar to have the friendship of France. Sir Edward described the manner in which the French Government had got out of its undertaking to respect our most-favoured nation rights in Madagascar; and, while admitting that we had gone to Egypt with a declaration that we did not intend to remain there, recapitulated the benefits our administration had conferred on the country, and urged that these results imposed on us an obligation to sustain a state of things which would disappear with our withdrawal.

Mr. Asquith, M. P., speaking, on Nov. 12, at Padiham, near Burnley, said, in regard to external affairs, that the country was enjoying a momentary respite from the succession of acute crises through which it had been passing during the last three years, but the sky was still overcast, and the horizon in almost every quarter presented dark and menacing signs. He referred with satisfaction to the circumstance that a quarrel between Great Britain and France on the question of Fashoda had been avoided. The French Government had accomplished the difficult task of receding with dignity from an untenable position and the people who spoke or wrote of it as a humiliation must have strange conceptions indeed of the standard of self-respect to which the rulers of a great people ought to conform. He repudiated the idea that there was in this country any desire either to impair the power or wound the pride of France. But there were delicate questions still to be settled between the French and ourselves. In so far as these questions related to the Nile, and were not sentimental but material, their adjustment ought to be facilitated by the recognition of one simple and indisputable fact—that wherever British dominion or influence penetrated, either in Asia or Africa, it opened a free avenue, which every nation could share on equal terms, to the commerce of the world. Dwelling with satisfaction on the fact that the Otoman rule had been bundled "bag and baggage" out of Crete, Mr. Asquith said that what was being done now could have been and ought to have been done eighteen months ago. The closer conscious approximation between Great Britain and the United States was of good omen at a moment when the United States were stepping out of their old boundaries and becoming a colonising and Imperial Power. It seemed pretty evident that they were destined to become one of the Great Powers of the Far East. Here was a new factor of the utmost importance in the struggle, of which the intensity was bound year by year to increase, about the markets of China. We in Britain did not want Chinese territory: what we did want was that the rivers, ports, railways, and natural resources of China should be open on equal terms to the commerce and capital of every country in the world, and here, he contended, the interests of the United States were identical with ours. Mr. Asquith closed with a brief reference to domestic questions. Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., speaking at the Colston banquet at Bristol, on Nov. 14, said :—"What are the principles of British policy on the Nile? They were freedom of the navigation of the river Nile, freedom of trade in Egypt, and the territorial expansion necessary to secure those objects. In regard to territorial expansion we required, to say the least, such, a command of both banks of the Nile as would enable land traffic to be substituted for water traffic, between Lado and Khartum when the upper reaches were blocked, as they often were, by weeds. The same conditions which we claimed for the Nile we claimed for the affluents of the Nile." If consistently with the observance of those principles some adjustment of the boundaries of the watershed between the Congo and the Nile was possible, it should be made in a sense favourable to French views, in exchange for a favourable commercial arrangement in consideration of some relaxation by France of those tariffs and barriers with which France sought to wall in her territories.

DR. CARL PETERS ON FRENCH ISOLATION.

THE *Finaz Chronik* published on Nov. 12 an interesting article by Dr. Carl Peters, the pioneer of German Colonial conquest in Africa, on Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech. In his opinion the existing situation in Egypt amounts, in all but the bare name, to an actual protectorate, and he predicts that the further development in this direction will be a peaceful one, because France is alone inclined to object, and she finds that in this question she is isolated, whereas the widespread belief on the Continent that the British lion roars but does not bite has been exploded.

Europe ought, however, to see that the Egyptian question is solved in conformity with her real wants, and this can be effected by securing the commercial neutralisation of the Nile and a guarantee of the "open door" for the Egyptian countries. Should the Great Powers of Europe be able to come to terms on this point, an advantageous scheme might be carried through according to which Great Britain would obtain the political control of those immense regions without claiming a commercial monopoly. A solution of the Egyptian question on these lines would remove one of the greatest dangers to the peace of Europe and at the same time promote the interests of the world's commerce and of civilisation. The gain to Germany would be important. Her interests in the East are pre-eminently those of commerce. Germany is emerging, with ever increasing vigour, from a purely agricultural country to the state of an industrial people, and the Germans now rank with the great merchants of the times. British competition has ceded to that of Germany in every part of the world. To secure the old markets, and to open new ones to Germany's industries, must become the real pivot of German policy beyond the seas. Now, no one willing to open his eyes can be blind to the fact that the bureaucratic system is incapable of developing the German Colonies to a stage equal to such a purpose. It is, therefore, self-evident that the German people possess no interest of more vital importance than that of establishing a firm understanding with Great Britain regarding the vast territories in all parts of the world controlled by England and open to enhanced commercial development. At this moment firm understandings of that description could be obtained both regarding the "Far East" and the Nile, and a community of interests might be established with reference to India and a great part of the British Colonies that could survive generations to come. This is the path on which Germany must lead her foreign commercial policy, since she is unable to build up Colonies of her own. And her commercial policy involves the very existence of millions of her citizens, being the foundation of her industries. This, then is the point of view from which Germany's interest in the Egyptian question must be determined and it is really that of every nation largely depending upon the export of its manufactures. All these countries are entitled, on the basis of a sober policy of interest, to support Great Britain in definitely adjusting the question of the Nile as long as the open door is guaranteed. Of course this will amount to an immediate cooperation in Anglicising the earth and promoting the Anglo-Saxon-era, that great epoch in the history of the world destined to mark the approaching millennia.

REMARKABLE STATEMENTS IN THE JOURNAL ST. PETERSBURG "

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* (which is apparenty rapidly regaining its former position under the guidance of Prince Oukhtomsky) published last week a leading article which caused a deep impression in St. Petersburg. After some preliminary remarks devoted to a very bitter criticism of the "insult" put upon France by England in the affair of Fashoda, the article continues :—

The wound inflicted by England on the amour-propre of France will not be forgotten, and the sting of an offence that goes unavenged, and of an insult that was unmerited, will serve as an excellent means for at least hushing party struggles if even it does not extinguish them. The feeling of patriotism, which slumbers in the bosoms of many French statesmen at this moment, will burst out in a living flame and every effort will be directed towards the glorification of France andtowards the raising again of the internal and external power of France to the end that for the future the abasement of right before might, as in the case of Fashoda, may be a thing impossible. But the conduct of England in this affair is not of significance for France alone. The attitude of England is a reply to the pacific initiative on the part of the Tsar as expressed in the memorandum of Aug. 24 An atmosphere of peace is possible only where there is a feeling of respect for right, and where might is made use of only in its own defence and for the triumph of justice. Violence must be metby violence, for no amount of talking could convince him who professes violence alone. The most just and most gentle being of the whole human race. He who came to bring peace into the world, was obliged to scourge the dealers from the Temple. Against brute force there is nothing else than force alone ought to be employed. It is only when the appetities of the outragers of justice have been brought low by force that we can hope to see the triumph of peaceful ideas. In the interests and for the welfare of mankind a system based upon violence is relatively but of small duration.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

EAST ANGLIAN DINNER TO THE SIRDAR.

NOTEWORTHY SPEECH BY LORD KIMBERLEY.

LORD KITCHENER OF KHARTUM was entertained at a banquet given in his honour, on Nov. 14, at the Hotel Cecil by the London Society of East Anglians. The Sirdar was actually born in Ireland, but he is connected with Suffolk through his mother, whose native place is Aspall Hall, and East Anglia on that ground claims him as one of her most distinguished sons. After the committee had provided accommodation for upwards of 600 noblemen and gentlemen, some 200 applications had to be refused. Lord Kitchener, who were the cordon of the Order of the Osmanli, took Lady Stradbroke in to dinner; Lord Kimberley took in Lady Russell; and Lord Russell escorted Mrs. Keppel, wife of Commander Keppel, who had charge of the gunboats on the Nile, and is himself a Norfolk man. In the banqueting hall the Earl of Kimberley presided, having on his right the guest of the evening, over whose head on the wall behind was a shield bearing the name "Omdarman," flanked by the British and Egyptian flags. Among others present were several relatives of the Sirdar, including his brother, Mr. F. Kitchener. One lady relative, Mrs. Beston, travelled from Ireland specially to be present. Apologies were announced from the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Dhuleep Singh, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, and other distinguished persons. Lord Rosebery had accepted an invitation to be present, but at the last moment he telegraphed ;—"Must give up all hope of attending dinner with very great regret."

Lord Russell of Killowen proposed the toast of "East Anglia." He had (he said) no authorities to barter away the precious rights of his country, and if he had he should not attempt to do it. But he might be permitted at least to draw this consolation—that, if a stronger title than Ireland's to the name and fame of Lord Kitchener belongs to East Anglia, Irishmen must fall back upon the recollection that they were in undisputed possession and title of the name and fame of Lord Woseley, and Lord Robertss, and Sir George White, so that it would seem that Ireland and East Anglia between them had furnished the great soldiers of the Empire. (Cheers.) East Anglia was to be congratulated on the care that it took to claim and to preserve the names of the great men that it had produced. East Anglia could claim to have produced a race of men who had done service to the State and added to the wealth of the community in its science, its art, and its literature. Plato said it was an easy task to laud Athens before the Atenians, and accordingly it was an easy task to laud Anglia before Anglians: but if it were not so his task would still be an easy one. For it was no language of hyperoble to say that, according to its extent and its population, it had contributed at east its full share to the service of the State and to the histry of the kingdom. In every department it furnished in the present day men worthy of the ancient reputation of the race from which they sprang. In the Church Anglia had produced Cardinal Wolsey in law, Coke and Thurlow; in medicine, Jenner and Sir Henry Thompson; in painting, Gainsborough, Crome, Cotman, and Constable; in poetry, Cowper, Crable, and Tennyson; in politics, Walpole; among Royalty, Boadicea—(laughter)—and a doubtful title to King Alfred; in science of the present day, Lord Rayleigh; in war and theiallied forces of war, Nelson, Blake Sir Harry Keppel, Evelyn Wood, and the Sirdar—(Cheers.)—and, shutting his eyes to chronogical arrangement, Sir John Falstaff, (Laughter.) This was a roll of men of which any community might be proud.

The Chairman then proposed the toast of the evening, "Our Guest," and at the outset read an address and presented it to Lord Kitchener. The following is a copy ;—

To Major-General Horatio Herbert Baron Kitchener of Khartum and of Aspall, in the county of Suffolk, K.C.B.

K.C.M.B., R.E., Sirdar of the Egyptian Army.

We, the inhabitants of Aspall, desire to offer our congratulations to you on your splendid and succesful achievements in Egypt and the Sudan. All of Her Majesty's subjects are pleased that our Gracious Queen has conferred a well-deserved peerage on you, and we in particular are gratified that in choosing a title you have also remembered the Suffolk home of your mother, and have joined the name of Aspall to a victory which will always live in the history of the British Empire.

We sincerely hope that you will long live to enjoy the distinguished position which you have won for yourself.

I am (continued the Chairman) reminded by the most interesting speech made by Lord Russell of Killowen that we are here as East Anglians to welcome our distinguished guest, and though I am not prepared to contest that Ireland has some claim upon him, still I contend that Suffolk and East Anglia have the first claim, and he has put the seale upon that claim by annexing to his name the title of Aspall in Suffolk. But, while I say this, I am far from disparaging his Irish connection. (Cheers.) Nothing deserves more to be remembered by Englishmen than the noble services which Irish soldiers have rendered to the Empire. (Cheers.) With regard to our distinguished guest I believe the whole nation as one man has admired, not only the brilliant final success of his great campaign, but the slow, patient foresight and preparation which for a long period he carried, on, the result of which foresight and preparation was the complete success which we are now celebrating. (Cheers.) From it we may learn a lesson which it is well all should take to heart whethe we be sailors, soldier or or civilians—namely, that the true secret of success is careful, steady, persevering preparation and attention to every detail that may bear on the enterprise which is undertaken, so that when the time comes the blow can be struck hard and with certain success. (Cheers.) That is the lesson which Lord Kitchener has taught us, and I would venture to say that no more complete and brilliant success has been achieved in our history. (Cheers). There may have been victories having greater consequences, victories upon the European stage of warfare, but I remember nothing where the whole enterprise has been so complete and so victorious from first to last, and crowned with success so crushing and decisive. (Cheers). When I mention all this with regard to Lord Kitchener I cannot omit upon an occasion of this kind to refer to another man, to whom I am sure Lord Kitchener will think the highest thanks are due, and he is in one sense also an East Anglian, for an East Anglican was he brought up—I mean Lord Cromer. (Cheers). Have we not as Englishmen reason to be proud that such work has been done in Egypt—such wonderful work in civil adminstration by Lord Cromer as well as the brilliant military success of Lord Kitchener? As long as this nation can produce two such men I feel confident that no danger that can befall will not finds ready to meet it. (Cheers.) I have spoken of Lord Kitchener's brilliant military qualities. But he has also shown, as has been pointed out by others, that he is not withot that instinct which rather belongs to the profession with which I have been somewhat connected—I mean the instinct of diplomacy—and I believe the manner in which he dealt with an extremely critical situation where any failure of discretion might have produced disastrous results—I mean in dealing with the French man, Major Marchand, whom he found at Fashoda—has not a little contributed to the peaceful settlement of the situation. (Cheers) Now, I have mentioned the name of Fashoda, and I am sure every one of us must have felt the greatest relief and satifaction at the announcement which the Prime Minister was able to make at the recent Mansion House dinner that that question was peacefully and sitsfactorily settled. I need hardly say—for I had no chance of expressing myself at the time—that I most heartily concur with all that was said by my former colleagues, by Lord Rosebery, by Sir William Harcourt and by others, as to the readiness, nay, the eagerness, which we felt to assure the Government that, although we might be politically in opposition to them, we would support them as one man in the crisis. (Loud cheers). We are politicians, it is true, but first of all we are Englishmen, and I feel confident, and it has been acknowledged most gracefully by members of the Government themselves, that their hands were materially strengthened by those declarations and by the feeling that they have the whole country unanimous behind them. (Cheers). I think we may feel proud of the attitude, calm, though determined, which this nation presented in the crisis, which might have ended in some very dangerous war. I say it was calm, it was not defiant, but it was the feeling of nation which was prepared as one man to support the Government in upholding the honour and the true interests of the country. I must further say that I am glad to congratulate Lord Salisbury upon the success which he has obtained in setting this difficult question. Nay I might say, dangerous question by the firmness and the good judgment which he conducted an extremely critical business. (Cheers). I was extremely pleased to read the words in which Lord Salisbury spoke of the conduct of the French Government on this occasion when he praised their good judgment and the good feeling with which they had solved the difficulty in which they found themselves placed. For my part—I suppose I am not able to enter eintirely into the feelings of Frenchmen, but as far as I can look impartially at the matter—I never could see how the retirement from Fashoda could in any way hurt the honour of the French nation. I say so for this reason. At a time when I had to honour to hold the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs we were engaged in a discussion concerning that region with the French Government, and those who have read the papers which have been presented to Parliament will know that when a discussion arose as to a certain agreement which was made, by which the Belgians were to occupy a portion of the territory formerly under Egypt, a main ground upon which objection was taken by the French Government to the line which we had taken was that the country in question was really a country belonging to the Khedive of Egypt and the Sultan of Turkey. They laid it down in a memorandum presented to be by the French Ambassador, and in a speech made by M. Hanotaux the Minister for Foreign Affairs—they laid it down that the country had belonged to Egypt; that the rights of Egypt although in abeyance still remained; and that when Egypt, therefore, was in a position to resume possession to Egypt that country should belong. And there lay the strength it seemed to me—a strength which could not be met by any argument—of our contention that the French were bound by their own declaration which they had made only four years before—they were bound in honour by that declaration to retire from territory which theEgyptians were again in a position to occupy. Now, as I say, I cannot see that there could be anything which could touch the honour of a nation when they were called upon in circumstances differing from those when the declarations were originally made, but to which those declarations apply, to act upon a solemn and strong declaration made by their own Government only a few years before. Nothing could be further from a humiliation; on the contrary, it seemed to me that consistently which their own declarations and their honour, to other course was possible. I know that a great amount of irritation has been shown in France as to what has taken place and there is some disposition to regard us as having wantonly taken up a hostile attitude towards the French nation. Now, I believe, I speak really the voice of all my countrymen when I say there is no desire on the part of the British people to humiliate France (Cheers). There is no desire but to be on the best terms with France. And why is that? It is not merely from sentiment or from that admiration which we may justly feel for the high qualities of the French nation, but it arises from a motive which must actuate individuals and nations alike—namely, self-interest; and I maintain that no interest can be greater of the British people than to be on friendly terms with our nearest neighbour, the great Power of France. That must always be a matter of the highest interest to the people of this country, and I am confident that, far from wishing to provoke any unnecessary quarrel with them, there is a hearty, and real, and sincere desire to live on terms of the closest and most cordial amity with them. A word as to the general aspect of affairs throughout the world. As far as concerns the region in which Lord Kitchener's achievements lately took place, I should say that, whilst I fully recognise that here are very difficult questions which will have to be settled with the French, questions which may give rise to discussions of perhaps a thorny character, yet there is really nothing which cannot be settled by a reasonable amount of goodwill on both sides, in such a manner as to preserve the interests and the honour of both nations. (Cheers). I am quite ready to believe that, looking to the temper in which the present Government have approached this questions, we have right to expect that they will, both by their firmness and also by their moderation, bring this question to a successful and peaceful issue (Cheers). I will add this much further. I am one of those who believe that in the conduct of relations between the great nations of the world, which will always be matters of difficulty and sometimes of danger, peace is best preserved, not by always exercising what is termed conciliation, although conciliation should form a large ingredient in our diplomacy, but that peace is also well preserved by due firmness, on occasion, in maintaining rights which are just and which ought to be defended. (Cheers). My firm conviction is this—that such firmness, when exerted upon proper occasions, as well said by Sir Edward Grey the other night, inspires respect in others and conduces in the long run to that which we all have at heart, the continued maintenance of peace throughout the world. (Cheers). My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, I have the honour and the pleasure to propose to you the health of our distinguished guest. (Enthusiastic cheers).

Lord Kichener of Khartum, who was again greeted with cheers, in reply said :—My Lords, Ladies' and Gentlemen,—From the magnificent gathering that I see here to-night from all parts of East Anglia it is evident that you do not hold by the old saying that a prophet has no honour in his own country. (Laughter). I cannot claim to be a prophet, but I have been engaged lately in upsetting one—(laughter and much cheering)—one who is now being received in his own country with a far different and perhaps warmer reception than that which I have the honour to receive to-night. (Laughter and cheers.) It is a great gratification to me to receive the approval of my own people from my own home, and though, owing to twenty-four years of continuous foreign service I cannot claim to know much of East Anglia still, it is impossible, surrounded by so many relations and friends, that I can feel otherwise than at home to-night and even almost that we are in dear old Suffolk again. (Cheers). I can assure you, from my own experience, that those who are fighting and striving in different ways for the honour and glory and wealth of our own country in that Greater Britain abroad feel greatly strengthened and sustained by the sympathy and interest that are taken in their efforts by those who remain at home, and by the knowledge that when they return they will be welcomed as I see, and gladly see, that many officers who have served with me in the Sudan, have been welcomed by the neighbourhoods to which they belong. I have to express my very sincere thanks to Lord Kimberley for the kind way in which he has proposed my health, and to you, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen, for the honour you have done me and the manner in which you have received this toast, I can only repeat myself in saying that I should have been a product of the silliest part of the Suffolk if I had not been able to lead the magnificent troops that were confided to my direction to a successful issue of the campaign, and I can assure you that, as long as old England produces men like those that were with me in the Sudan, you need have no anxiety but that the honour of the old Country will be maintained as highly, as guarded as jealously, as it ever was in the days of our forefathers. (Loud cheers.)

The Sirdar is reported to have told an East Anglian friend at the reception which followed the banquet at the Savoy Hotel that since his arrival in England he had received over 100 laudatory poems!

On Nov. 15 Lord Kitchener distributed the Sudan medals to the Grenadier Guards at Wellington Barracks. The ceremony was conducted in private. Later in the day the Sirdar was entertained at a private dinner by the Army and Navy Club, Viscount Wolsely occupying the chair. Covers were laid for 145.

The officers of the Royal Artillery on Nov. 17, entertained Lord Kitchener of Khartum at a banquet at their mess at Woolwich, the Duke of Cambridge presiding. On Nov. 18, Lord Kitchener will pay a private visit to Aldershot, and dine with the officers of the Royal Engineers. It is stated that the Sirdar will leave England for Cairo on Dec. 7, traveling via Paris and Marseilles.

THE GUARDS AND THE SOUDAN MEDAL.

LORD KITCHENER of Khartoum, who had consented to present to theGrenadier Guards theSoudan medals which were struck by the order of the Egyptian Government and recently delivered at Wellington Barracks, was particularly desirous of avoiding anything in the nature of a demonstration, and accordingly the date and time of the ceremony were kept strictly private. Only the officers and a few of their intimate friends were informed that the distribution was to take place early on the morning of Nov. 15. The battalion was paraded in the barrack square at 8·40 a.m., and its band was in attendance. The muster numbered between 500 and 600 men, but there were some seventy others who, although entitled to receive medals, were unable to leave the hospital. All the officers were on parade. Major Gen. Trotter, commanding the Home District, was present, as also were Col. the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton (who commanded the second British brigade at Omdurman), Lord Loch, ex-Governor of the Cape, and about a score of personal friends of the officers. Lord Kitchener arrived shortly after the men were on parade. He was attended by two of his aides-de-camp, Major Lord Edward Cecil and Col. Sir Henry Rawlinson. The general salute was dispensed with, and he made no preliminary speech, but at once proceeded to distribute the medals. In the case of all the commissioned officers, staff sergeants, pay sergeants, and other N. C. officers, the Sirdar personally pinned the medals to the tunics of the recipients, and the same ceremony was gone through with about ten privates selected from each company. In the case of the general body of men this ceremony would have occupied too long a time: therefore the medals will be simply handed to the bulk of the rank and file by their company officers. While the Sirdar was distributing the medals the band of the regiment played selections of music and at the conclusion of the ceremony on the parade ground Lord Kitchener proceeded to the military hospital and there distributed the medals to the men on the sicklist. The Soudan medal, which is similar to that given for the Dongola expedition, is of the ordinary size, and will have bars affixed inscribed in English and Arabic characters with the name of the engagements for which the decoration is awarded.

ORDERS have been issued for the withdrawal from Jamrud and move to Kohat of the 3rd Sikhs, Jamrud will now be garrisoned by troops from Peshawar The three companies of the 26th Punjab Infantry now at Peshawar are also ordered to return to Jullunder, and the 3rd Bengal Cavalry are placed under orders to leave Kohat for Jullunder by route march about the 15th instant on relief by the Is Punjab Cavalry from Edwardesabad.

THE throne which is to be set up in the Calcutta Cathedral as a memorial to Bishop Johnson will be used for the first time on the occasion of his successor's enthronement early next year. The work will not be complete for some time later, and in fact the Memorial Committee have not yet finally decided about the carved figures and decorative adjuncts that the designer proposes, as that is a question that must depend on the funds in hand; but the marble base and steps are to be ready in time for the ceremony. The inscription on the throne is to be written by Canon Bright, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford. It is expected that in addition to the throne a sum will be left sufficient for obtaining a portrait of Bishop Johnson for Calcutta.

ENGLAND, AMERICA, AND THE PHILIPPINES.

CONTINENTAL FEARS OF AN ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE.

THE leading New York journals regard Lord Salisbury's observations at the Lord Mayor's banquet with regard to the appearance of the United States as a factor in Asiatic politics as of supreme importance. The *New York Times* urges that America needs an ally in the Far East, and pleads for the expediency of proclaiming the "open door" in the Philippines. The *New York World* speaks with satisfaction of the enthusiasm with which the crowd at the Lord Mayor's Show greeted the tableaux in the procession typifying the alliance between Britannia and Columbia.

A grand banquet in honour of General Miles was given in New York on Nov. 11. Covers were laid for 725. Mr. Joseph Choate presided. General Miles said: "The war has given us reason and opportunity to appreciate our obligation to the Mother Country for the dignified and powerful infuence of the British Empire in the maintenance of our principles and rights." This sentiment was loudly cheered. Captain Paget who was accorded an ovation, read an extract from Lord Salisbury's speech, in which America's tendency towards expansion was pointed out, and then said :—"We shall be proud in the future whenever we see the stars-and-stripes on a war-ship or a merchantman for we shall know that on board we have, if not a brother, an ally." Captain Paget's remarks were followed by prolonged cheering.

Lord Herschell was a guest, on Nov 15, at the annual banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce, when there was a remarkable exppression of the friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain. Lord Herschell, in responding to the toast of the future relations between the two nations, described their various bonds of union and said it was impossible not to feel that this year marked an epoch in the history of the United States. He rejoiced to see the two national flags joined as they were round that room, because he saw in that union a realsafeguard for the maintenance of peace in the world, and, more than that, he saw the surest guarantee of the extended reign of liberty and justice. The day might come when the two nations would be ready to unite in the defence of each other against a stranger if either of them was menaced by the intervention of a third party.

The cordiality between England and the United States has led Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, to resort to a somewhat novel procedure. The New York correspondent of the *Standard* announces that His Excellency has issued a column interview, profuse in Russia's friendship towards England and the United States. Here is an extract :—

England, he declares, never obstructed the intervention by the Powers during the war with Spain. "At no time," says Count Cassini, "did the Powers intend to intervene against the United States, so there was never any occasion for such a display of British friendship in checking the designs of the Great Powers as has been represented. The story is nothing less than a fable, and for the sake of the truth of history, it is well to remove it. I feel it," he adds, "but simple justice to Russia and other Continental Powers that their consistent friendship to the United States throughout the war and at the present time should not be obscured by any sentimental fiction regarding the exceptional friendship of one nation and the enmity of others." Count Cassini goes on to say that Americans would not do well to accept the remarks made in high quarters about Russian policy. Russia, he points out, has not occupied Niuchwang; the German Emperor will not visit Spain, and never intended to, as it would be a grave act; no Power has any purpose to check. American policy in the Philippines, and Russia is steadfast in her friendship, which prompted her offer of gold during the Civil War.

The Philadelphia Union League, in its annual report, says;—

We have deepend the respect of the Old World for our power and our institutions. Europe, astonished at the rapidity of our movements and our conclusive onslaughts, listens in respectful silence to our demands and our definitions of the rights of Spain. We have drifted into an unexpressed but tacit alliance with the British Isles against foreign aggression. The heart of old England, the great mother of modern States, whose sturdy language and lofty ideas of liberty have penetrated lands in every zone and continent has thrilled towards her noblest offspring. We have responded generously to this awakening. It is well that it should be so. We possess the same ancestry, literature, and aspirations. We have the same right to partake in the glory of her past as she has to claim relation to our own brilliant achievements.

A writer in the Paris *Figaro* says :—"French statesmen may cherish the idea of a coalition of the three Great Powers seconded by Turkey, which would be directed against the Anglo-Saxon union extolled by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Salisbury. To realise that dream the raft of Tilsit would have to be moored to the banks of the Spree. But who would venture to maintain in France that the Rhine is not the way by which it should be approached?" It was on a raft on the river Nieman at Tilsit that Bonaparte and the Tsar met on June 25, 1807. Twelve days later a treaty was signed between France and Russia, by which Napoleon restored to the Prussian monarch one-half of his territories, and Russia recognised the confederation of the Rhine and the elevation of Napoleon's three brothers—Joseph, Louis, and Jerome—to the thrones of Naples, Holland, and Westphalia.

Washington reports refer to considerable activity in the navy yards in consequence of the possibility of action in the Philippines being necessary, and some rather serious trouble which has arisen in Cuba out of the embarcation of soldiers for Spain. Ten regiments of regulars have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service in the tropics, and the volunteers who recently returned from Puerto Rico will not be disbanded.

At the meeting of the Peace Commission in Paris, on Nov. 16, the reply of Spain to the last memorandum of the United States was communicated. The Spanish Government, taking its stand on the text of the Washington protocol, refuses to allow the question of Spanish Sovereignty in the Philipines to be discussed, and invites the American Commissioners to determine with its representatives the future political regime in the islands; but, in order to avoid a rupture, it proposes to submit to arbitration the interpretation of the protocol. The American delegates postponed their reply until Nov. 19. At Washington it is believed in Government circles that Spain will not withdraw from the Paris negotiations. The American Commissioners will press for progress and will make an offer to pay for the Philippines, but will decline to assume any Philippine bonds.

LORD CURZON AND HIS OLD CONSTITUENTS.

SPEECH AT SOUTHPORT.

LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, the Viceroy-Designate of India, visited his old constituents of the Southport Parliamentary division on Nov. 14, and was the object of a remarkably popular demonstration of good-will, Lady Curzon participating in the welcome. Leaving Welbeck in the forenoon, where they had been the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Portland, Lord and Lady Curzon arrived at Southport—the streets of which were gaily decorated—shortly after two o'clock, and were welcomed, amid much enthusiasm, by the Mayor and Mayoress.

Mr. G. Lawson Booth, the ex-mayor, as chairman of the reception committee, in presenting the following address from the inhabitants of the district, said he was only stating the wishes of a large number of the people of Lancashire when he said that they desired that, consistently with guarding the Empire, the fullest possible liberty should be given to the subject races :—

To the Right Hon. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy-Designate of India :—May it please your Lordship,—The inhabitants of the Southport Parliamentary division, represented by your lordship in Parliament for twelve years, congratulate you upon the dignity which has been conferred upon you, a dignity which reflects honour upon this constituency. They hope that your tenure of office as Viceroy of India may conduce to the increased welfare of the native races, and still further strengthen the loyalty which binds the Eastern Empire to the Mother Country. They wish health and happiness to yourself and Lady Curzon, and trust that success may attend your lordship in the responsible position to which Her Gracious Majesty has been pleased to exalt you. On behalf of the inhabitants.

Lord Curzon, in acknowledging the address, said:—I desire to express my most sincere and hearty acknowledgments to you for the terms of the address which you have just read, and might I at the same time express my entire concurrence in the words that fell from your lips, Mr. Deputy-Mayor, with reference to those subject races in India which are about to be committed to my rule, and whose welfare you may rest assured I shall always have at my heart. In taking up the great post of the Viceroyalty of India which has been conferred upon me by the Queen—to which allusion has been made in graceful words—you may be sure it is a great encouragement and a great help to me to feel that I have the sympathy, the good wishes, and I may I add, even the prayers of my former constituents and my many friends in this locality.

The Mayoress asked Lady Curzon's acceptance of a bouquet composed of orchids and lillies of the valley contained in a handsome silver holder, attached to which was a ribbon of cream ivory setting, on which was printed in gold letters, "Presented to Lady Curzon by the Lady Mayoress on behalf of the Southport Division, Nov. 14, 1898."

Later in the day a political gathering was held in the Winter Gardens, Sir W. Forwood, who took the chair, described the gathering as monumental, historic, picturesque. Never had a Viceroy gone out with such hearty approval of the entire British na-

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tion. His wife's charm and refinement would adorn the Viceregal Court.

Mr. J. E. Willett read an address congratulating his lordship upon his appointment as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, an office for which he was eminently fitted by his abilities, experiences, studies, and travels. The address also congratulated him upon the honour which had been conferred upon him by Her Majesty in raising him to the peerage.

The address was formally presented by Mr. Scarisbrick. Mr. John Formby was then called on to make a separate presentation on behalf of about thirty of the leading Conservatives. The gift took the form of a massive silver bowl weighing upwards of 200oz, the design being a reproduction of an antique model of a piece of Greek sculpture placed in the Villa Albani at Rome. The inscription upon the base is: Presented to the Right Hon. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, by friends in the Southport Parliamentary Division, November 14. 1898. A private offering of Mr. Scarisbrick to Lord Curzon was a pair of gold spurs.

Lord Curzon, in returning thanks, assured his friends that the address would be one of the most cherished of his associations with that constituency. Other gifts had burst upon him with the delightful novelty of a complete surprise. The first was the beautiful monumental tankard. He could not promise to drain it. (Laughter.) To do so would be too severe a task upon his energies. Besides on the other side of the world he had to set an example—(laughter)—but he could promise to invite his friends to drain it, and when they saw it upon his sideboard they would know its happy associations. Then there was Mr. Scarisbrick's present of gold spurs. When he saw Mr. Scarisbrick open the box he was a little afraid, because he thought that, for the first time in his life, he was to be tempted to feats of exertion on a field of action in which he could not say had hitherto appeared. But he realised that the spurs were symbolical, they were to supply an incentive to high, dutiful, and honourable action. (Cheers.) In that sense he accepted them.

NEWS FROM THE SUDAN.

MAJOR MARCHAND'S EXTRAORDINARY SPEECH.

MAJOR MARCHAND, accompanied by Captain Baratier, left Cairo on Nov. 13 for Fashoda. A sergeant named Dat and three Senegalese soldiers were also of the party. Nearly 200 members of the French colony and others, among whom were Colonel Wingate and Slatin Pasha, assembled to bid the travellers bon voyage. As the train moved off, hats were waved, and there were cries of "Vive Marchand!" "Vive Baratier!" "Vive le Sergent Dat!" Major Marchand and his party will arrive at Fashoda about Nov. 24. They are expected to return by way of the Blue Nile, Abyssinia, and Jibutil. The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" telegraphs that the friends and admirers of Major Marchand and his followers declare that the long return by the Blue Nile and Jibutil is a funeral march inflicted upon the gallant officer with the distinct and perfidious intention of keeping him out of France until the national feeling of patriotic gratitude has cooled down. Major Marchand himself makes no secret of his bitter disappointment. The French Government (it is added) is anxious to suppress all fruitless manifestations which the military party would turn to account.

The full text of Major Marchandd's speech at the French Club in Cairo on Nov. 7 has now been published. The Major said:—

There are two reasons why you will not expect a speech from me. In the first place, I am only a soldier and no orator; and then, one cannot be talkative in a day of reflection, a day which brings to me personally a great sorrow, the official abandonment of Fashoda. Fashoda! it was only a point. It is true that it synthetised everything. But if we lose the point we abandon nothing of our thesis. To reflect is not to despair; on the contrary. The experience of this world teaches us that the sum of our sorrows is not greater than that of our joys. The more the black period may be prolonged, the more quickly will approach the dawn of proud aspirations at length realised; and the granite sphinx which near at hand dreams on the desert sands, the sphinx which saw the passage of Bonaparte, which saw Lesseps and his work, has not yet uttered its last word, has not murmured the supreme sentence. The more fiercely evil fortune may pursue us the more should we call to our aid the great hopes which swell the heart and fortify the will. The French colony in Cairo, moreover, has shown more than ten times over already that it knows no discouragemet. I should like, my dear and valiant compatriots, to give you some small recompense. Listen! When nearly three years ago the Congo-Nile mission left France, it was not in order to make a more or less famous journey of exploration—no; its aim was far higher. You have already guessed it. Why, then, proclaim it here? We desired—(here the speaker paused a moment)—to carry across French Africa to the French in Egypt a hand grip from the French of France. The road was long—sometime hard. We have reached our destination, however—since I have the honour to greet you here to-day. Do you not see a symbol in this? Fortune, which detests broad and easy paths, is perhaps at this moment on her way bringing you the succour so patiently looked for. We must never despair, and who can say that the sphinx may not be about to smile? It is for this that I have come to tell you that, if we are few to day, we shall be many to-morrow, who forget nothing, who abandon nothing. It is with this thought that I drink to your health the health of the French colony in Egypt. "To the greater France!"

(Sir John Tenniel's cartoon in *Punch* this week scarcely accords with Major Marchand's view of the Sphinx. The cartooon shows up the Sphinx with a John Bull face, and John Bull is winking most expressively—a genial, contented wink which suggests that he is, as Lord Salisbury put it last week, "quite sufficiently satisfied with the state of things as it exists at present" and likely to be, as the title of the cartoon predicts, ("a fixture.")

An expedition, presumed to be French, is said to be marching upon El Obeid, capital of Kordofan.

An official account of the occupation of Dem Ziber, a post in the north-west, part of Bahr-el-Ghazel, by M. Liotard, Commissioner of the Upper Ubangi, appears in the November issue of the *Bulletin du Comite de l' Afrique Francaise*. This is M. Liotard's estimate of the value of Dem Ziber to the French:—"Our advanced sentinel towards the north, in contact with the population of Darfu, subdued by the Dervishes, has served, and serves still, as a base for the expeditions effected in the Bahr-el-Ghazel." From Dem Ziber to El Obeid is a distance of some 400 miles as the crow flies, and about the same distance from El Fasher, capital of Darfur.

News has reached England from the Congo that a Belgian force, under Commandant Hanolet, operating from Rejaf, where the Belgians have some 3000 men, has captured Bohr from the Dervishes.

Officers and Indian native troops now at Unyoro, are, it is reported, to be sent down the Nile to Khartum.

It is reported in Rome that the French have occupied a point on the Red Sea near Raheita. The Italians strongly protest against this action.

THE ALLEGED CRUELTIES AT OMDURMAN: EMPHATIC DENIAL.

The allegation, to which currency was given after the battle of Omdurman, that companies had been told off to kill the Dervishes lying wounded on the battlefield has met with emphatic refutation from Lord Kitchener himself. The Sirdar, on entering Omdurman, immediately issued an order calling upon the inhabitants to go out and bring in their wounded from the field. There are between six and seven thousand wounded Dervishes at present under treatment in the military hospitals at Omdurman.

Mr. Chamberlain's speeches continue to afford exercise for the ingenuity of continental critics.

The Paris *Liberte* yesterday, published an artical on Mr. Chamberlain, in which he is described as "a little ridiculous, a little odious even, under certain aspects," but "nevertheless a master man and a statesman, who possesses over many of his contemporaries the inestimable advantage of knowing what he wants of saying it, and of doing it when he can." One of the things he has wanted since he has been in office has been to stop the growth of the French Colonial empire, and with this purpose to create in England a movement of opinion hostile to France. The second portion of his programme has been realised as well as he could wish. The *Liberte* proceeds to enumerate the designs against France, which it professes to have discovered in Mr. Chamberlain's speech, and concludes that the latter has consigned Lord Salisbury to the second place, and remains "the living incarnation of the new England, or rather of Greater Britain."

Mr. Chamberlain's speeches are attracting much attention in Germany, where the newspaper critics assume that the unfriendly attitude and actions of France towards Great Britain are a necessary consequence of that support of Russian policy to which France is pledged; and that, if we are to maintain our military preparations until French policy is modified in accordance with Mr. Chamberlain's wishes, we must reckon on a long period of mobilisation.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking yesterday at a Liberal-Unionist gathering in Manchester, said the separation between themselves and their former colleagues had widened, till now there was a great gulf fixed which they could not pass over; and it extended to both foreign and domestic policy. The Unionist policy in Africa had been bitterly opposed and, if the view of their opponents had prevailed, what would have been the chance of resisting interference with our rights in Egypt?

A PERMANENT wound pension of £100 per annum has been granted to Captain F. F. Badcock, D.S.O., 5th Gurkhas, who lost an arm from a wound received during the Tirah Expedition.

We hear that Sir Salter Pyne is still in Peshawur and apparently is in no hurry to leave, as he has accepted invitations well into this month, and will probably remain at any rate over Christmas.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

THE *Times'* correspondent telegraphs from Wei hai-wei that the British squadron there is dispersing. Although the place has been occupied for six months no steps have been taken to fortify it; yet without fortifications the port gravely hampers the fleet. The inaction at Weihai-wei presents a striking contrast to the feverish activity with which the Russians are strengthening the fortifications and landing coal, guns and stores at Port Arthur.

The Foreign Ministers in Pekin decided on Nov. 11, owing to urgent protestations by the Chinese officials to delay taking action in the matter of the Kau-su troops until the promised official announcement of their removal appeared in the Gazette. An Imperial Edict, issued on Nov. 11, declared the troops to be in a state of great efficiency, heaped rewards on the general officers, but announced that they would be removed in a few days to another station, the name of which was not specified. The Kau-su troops began to move from the neighbourhood of Pekin on Nov. 15, and no longer threaten the railway.

Li Hung Chang having received orders to proceed to the province of Shan-tung to concert measures to prevent future inundations of the Yellow River, addressed a memorial to the Dowager-Empress, praying to be excused from his appointment in Shantung, owing to his infirmities. He has been received in special audience by the Empress, who thanked him for his past services to the Throne, but requested him to set out at once, as his knowledge and experience were indispensable.

Each Legation at Pekin has received from Hong Kong a long and elaborate memorial from Kang-yu-Wei denouncing the Dowager Empress, who, he says is altogether opposed to reforms, Kang-yu-Wei (according to a *Daily Mail* telegram) assures the Legations that he knows that the Empress Dowager will kill the Emperor. Some of the Emperors secret edicts are quoted. The last and most important of these is dated Sept. 16, by which the Emperor, foreseeing the present trouble, appointed Kang-yu-Wei Commissioner for the Imperial Gazette, and ordered him to leave immediately and take refuge abroad, in order to find help and endeavour to save the Emperor and the Empire.

Monday, November 14, being the anniversary of the taking possession of Kiao-chau by the Germans, was celebrated by the consecration of a monumental stone called the Diederichs Stone after Admiral von Diederichs. There were present Prince Henry of Prussia and a deputation of the sailors and marines of the Austrian corvette Frondesberg. In the afternoon the Prince presided at sports in which the ships crews competed against the troops of the garrison. The German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta has arrived at Kiao-chau.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

LORD LANSDOWNE, speaking last night at Plymouth, said the Tsar's proposals should not be received in a cynical spirit, though this country would not tie herself down not to build warships or re-arm her defences without the consent of the Powers. As to the Nile question, the Government had behind it a nation convinced of the justice of its cause. The Fashoda incident had irritated England because it was one of many consecutive incidents in which the French had thwarted and obstructed us. But common-sense had prevailed, and he hoped outstanding questions would be settled in a neighbourly spirit. Lord Lansdowne proceeded to give details of recent and current improvements in Army organisation, and expressed the opinion that the recent manœuvres had been of great service in bringing to light both our weak and our strong points.

Our national wealth (said his lordship in conclusion) may increase, the arts and sciences may flourish, our diplomatists may be able and indefatigable, but we shall not command the respect of the world unless we make ourselves felt as well as heard. I do not believe that within the lifetime of this generation there has been a moment when we commanded a measure of respect among the great communities of the world larger than that which we command at present. We do so because other nations know that while we love peace, and will make, and have made, sacrifices for the sake of peace, we love it only so long as it can be maintained consistently with our self-respect as a nation and with the honorable traditions of a great empire.

MR. COURTNEY'S CONFIDENCE IN LORD SALISBURY

Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., who also spoke, said that, while he did not underrate the importance of our power of arms under the existing conditions of the world, he thought there was a little too much of the smell of powder about them. The greatest respect which he paid to Lord Salisbury was that he was eminently a Minister of peace. He ridiculed the "graceful concession" allegation against the Premier. In the Egyptian affair he had secured peace, aided by the Sirdar. Neither Lord Salisbury nor the Sirdar had been helped by outsiders. In this matter the difficulty was made rather greater by the voluntary assistance which the Foreign Secretary received. Without it he could have solved the questions without the after-taste of resentment. There were questions still to be debated. If they wanted them solved with the same success, even with a better result than had already been achieved, they would not do better than leave them in Lord Salisbury's hand, putting complete trust and confidence in him.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Nov. 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr G Bower, BCS
Mr W Maude, BCS
Mr W C Lewis, M
Mr J J Heaton, Bo C S
Mr A Lucas, Bo C S
Mr W A Heyland, Bo
Lt-Col A J P Nuthall
Major E G Preston
Capt A V Hatch
Capt W C Scott
Capt G M Morris
Capt D Simpson, IMS
Lieut R Acheson-Gray
Lieut F G A Wimberley
Sub-Lieut A P Robinson

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr D B Allen, BCS, 6 mos
Mr B K Mullick, BCS, 12 mos
Mr H Thompson, B, 1 week
Major A P Westlake, D S O, 8 mos
Major C Adams, IMS, 6 mos
Capt W E Wimble, 3 mos
Capt A B Sangster, 6 mos
Capt H E Boileau, 6 mos
Capt H P Bell, 1 mo
Lieut G N L Labertouche, 2 mos
Lieut C J Heath, 2 mos
Lieut E P T Hawksley, 2 mos
Lieut W St C Muscroft, 14 days
Lieut J Muscroft, 14 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E D Bennett, B
Mr W R Williams, B
Mr H Moloney, B
Mr J J Allen, B
Mr W S Threlfall, Bo
Col J A Miley, CSI
Col H S Tandy
Major H G Ryland
Major E A Gossett
Major J H Sellick, IMS
Capt E W Wall
Capt C A Luck
Capt A H Kellie
Lieut D S Browne
Lieut E R P Boileau
Lieut R W C Blair
Lieut F E Coningham

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NOTICES.

PROFESSOR GUSTAV SCHLEGEL, in Toung Pao, 1893.

"The work, whatever the individual reader may think of its conclusions abounds in ingenious and learned observations; a large body of material and many bibliographical references are brought together which any student of mythology will peruse with profit. . . . Irrespective of theory, the value of which will be generally allowed to the ingenious work of Mr. O'Neill consists especially in the suggestive material brought together, which will make it interesting to all students of mythology."—"Journal of American Folk Lord. October—December, 1894.

'Having myself worked upon, similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies, and in my 'Uranographie Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense lore brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myth'.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
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